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THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

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White as Snow.

From morning until evening
He sought for peace and rest—
Rest for a weary spirit,
Peace for a troubled breast;
But vain was all his seeking
From dawn till set of sun;
His sins lay heavy on him,
And comfort there was none.

Then, in the gathering twilight,
He knelt him down in prayer,
And the stars shone in upon him,
And smiled upon him there;
And while he told his Father
Of sin as black as night,
The pure white snow fell softly,
And hid the earth from sight.

And when, in bitter sorrow,
He looked into the night,
Behold, the earth shone brightly,
Wrapped in its robes of white;
And the promise came to cheer him
And bring him peace: "Although
Your sins may be as scarlet,
They shall be white as snow."

—*George Weatherly in the Quiver.*

It is Not Always Night.

The weary soul in voiceless prayer
Breaks from the verge of dark despair—
There seems no ray of welcome light;
But faith cries out with sturdy voice,
That bids the waiting soul rejoice:
"It is not—is not—always night!"

With tired feet and longing eyes,
We gaze athwart the leaden skies
And at the distant mountain height;
Then hope shines o'er the dreary way—
We see the gleam of dawn and say:
"It is not—is not—always night!"

Be strong, O soul! Be brave, faint heart!
Bid every doubt and fear depart,
For God will make it all end right.
The promise is for me and you;
The shining shore comes into view—
It is not—is not—always night!

—*F. H. Stauffer.*

Wedded.

Once was her heart a rivulet of song—
A lyric fount of pure, melodious verse—
Thro' which her fleet emotions would disperse
In fitful, murmuring eddies, all day long;
But now behold, a river clear and strong,
With restful waters in sweet-willed converse
With deeper meditations, or traverse
In rhythms which to double lives belong.
And now I know, whatever winds may blow
Or storms may break upon the waters deep
Of that true heart, that from the central flow
Of its great love, their course will surely keep
Along the emerald verge of some fair shore
Where flowerets bud and blossom evermore.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Court-house at Hamilton, Tex., destroyed by fire; loss $10,000.

A large block of buildings burned in Manchester, Eng.; loss £100,000.

The Porte supports the demand of Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Servia.

Continued heavy snows are reported from Virginia, which block up the country roads.

The Prussian government has submitted to the Bundesrath a bill to prolong the Socialist law for five years.

An appropriation of $200,000 for a public building in Wilmington has been recommended by the Senate Committee.

The American colony in the city of Paris have universally gone into mourning over the recent death of Mrs. Bayard.

Last week snow was twelve inches deep in Lynchburg, Va.; in the city of New York it was the worst storm since 1882.

The strike on the street car lines in New York was successful, and all the men were at work by noon of the day on which it began.

A boy at Cohoes, N. Y., 14 years of age, who was bitten by a mad dog six years ago, is now suffering from a violent attack of hydrophobia.

Two arrests have been made in Charlotte, N. C., for passing counterfeit silver dollars, many of which are in circulation in that community.

The beautiful town of Belleville, Ont., is threatened with overflow and total destruction on account of the Maria River being blocked with ice.

The Spanish cabinet has abolished religious schools and the privileges of the Jesuits, and has established governmental supervision over education.

Representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria have signed an agreement relative to the Bulgarian union, and have notified the powers to that effect.

At Skibbereen, Ireland, on the 4th inst., 100 tram-car employes struck work because horses belonging to boycotted persons were employed by the tram-car company.

At Austin, Tex., large carp-breeding ponds leased by the State were frozen to the bottom during the recent cold spell, and 30,000 young carp were frozen to death.

At Jersey City, N. J., the Ancient Order of Hibernians have decided not to parade on St. Patrick's Day, but to hold a monster ball for the benefit of the Parnell fund.

Sir Charles Henry Mills, of the banking firm of Glynn, Mills & Currie, of London, and Samuel Allsop, of the firm of Allsop & Sons, brewers, have recently been elevated to the British peerage.

The Department of State has directed an investigation to be made of the circumstances attending the killing of Capt. Crawford, of the United States army, by Mexicans on the 11th of last month.

A motion is being prepared for introduction in the German Reichstag requesting Prince Bismarck to negotiate with the powers concerned for the establishment of a double monetary standard.

The newspapers of Ireland generally interpret the appointment of Morley as chief secretary for Ireland to mean a transfer of power to Irish rulers, but they say that precedents warn the people against being too sanguine.

The biggest snow-storm ever known in that section was reported from Fort Smith, Ark., last week. The snow fell for twenty-four hours without cessation, reaching a depth of one foot on the level and putting a stop to all railway travel.

During a thunder-storm which prevailed at Monck's Corner, S. C., on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., a negro cabin was struck at Waumpoo plantation and nearly demolished. Of the four occupants, one was killed, two were badly burnt and one escaped unhurt.

A COURT SCENE.

A KENTUCKY JUDGE'S COOLNESS AND NERVE.

Bringing an Obstinate Witness into Court on a Litter.

Louisville Correspondence of the Chicago Herald.

The chief trouble attending the conviction of the desperadoes whose acts of violence in some sections of Kentucky have for years produced a reign of terror, and a cause which is not understood by those who only read accounts of the crimes committed, has been the failure on the part of the prosecuting attorneys and criminal judges to do their duty. This failure is to be attributed to what may best be called "local influences." If a judge belongs to one faction, or owes his election to a particular party, his opponents at once declare their inability to receive fair treatment at his hands, and will fight rather than be tried.

In one of the counties where scores had been killed who belonged to opposing factions, and where houses were barricaded, the law abandoned, where women and children were armed, and the extermination of the entire population a matter of early possibility, the governor requested Judge William L. Jackson, of Louisville Circuit, to hold court. Nobody thought the Louisville judge would comply, but in in this they were mistaken, for he proceeded forthwith to the scene of bloodshed, quietly announced his presence and made known his mission. These facts excited the greatest curiosity throughout the county, and when the day of trial came on the whole populace appeared in the court house with but little exception. The first case, one of murder, was called. All the witnesses responded to their names save one. "We must have that witness, Mr. Sheriff," said the court, firmly.

"If your honor pleases I can't get him," said the county sheriff.

"That's no excuse, sir; have him here in four hours. Let the court stand adjourned until 2 o'clock." And as Judge Jackson finished speaking he arose from his bench with dignified ease, calmly put on his hat and walked from the court room alone, to the great astonishment of the natives, whose regular judge would have remained until perfectly satisfied that no enemy was near. At 2 o'clock court again convened. The bawl of the sheriff, "Oh yes, oh yes, court is now open!" had scarce died out before Judge Jackson asked sternly: "Mr. Sheriff, have you brought that witness into court?"

The sheriff, answering in the negative, gave as his reason for the failure to obey the court that he found the house of the witness barricaded and full of armed mountaineers, who swore they would kill any man who attempted to enter.

"Mr. Sheriff," said the court, very sharply, "such an excuse is not to be thought of, and will not be entertained. I want the witness here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, if you have to bring him on a litter. Mark you, sir, a failure to comply on your part will compel this court to fine and imprison you to the full extent of the law. Do your duty, sir."

To say that the natives were astonished does not convey the slightest idea of their true feelings. All the afternoon and next morning there was a universal desire to see the "city Judge close," and the fellow who got to shake hands with him had all the free drinks he desired.

Court opened promptly at 10 o'clock.

"Mr. Sheriff, have you that witness?" asked the court.

"Yes, your honor," spoke the sheriff, excitedly; "he's coming."

A curious sight presented itself now. Half a dozen stalwart men appeared carrying another who was the missing witness. One arm hung limp at his side, a leg refused to do its duty, blood trickled from all over his head, and an immense bandage concealed one eye.

"Stand up, sir," spoke the court, and, with the aid of his captors, the fellow assumed as fair an upright position as his wounds would permit.

"What do you mean by evading the law?" asked the judge.

"I didn't know it was your court, sir. I thought they wanted to take me to Louisville for 'moonshining.' I knew as how there were deputy marshals about, sir."

"Mr. Clerk," said the judge, "are there any United States marshals in this section?"

The clerk said there were and that they had warrants for the civil witness, whereupon he directed the sheriff to bring every one of them into court, an order soon complied with. Eight United States marshals faced the court.

"Gentlemen," began the judge, "have you warrants for any of these witnesses?"

"Yes, sir, for nearly all of them, and four for this chap," answered a marshal, indicating the wounded man.

"Well, gentlemen, I am holding court here now, and if you interfere with me in any way whatever, I'll put you all in jail for a year—every one of you. Let this case begin."

The trial proceeded, and more convictions followed than had happened previously in the whole life of the county of Breathitt, which is now one of the best in Kentucky and where capital is now finding the richest cannel coal in the world, England not excepted.

Attractions of a Mexican City.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Monterey is beautifully located, embowered in gardens and surrounded by mountains of the loftiest, grandest type—the Mitra on the west, the Silla on the east; mountains of rock without a crevice. Monterey is a genuine Mexican city. Much as I may be laughed at, I resent, in the name of the ancient and the antique, the intrusion of American architecture and so-called improvements. The city is rapidly coming into prominence as a summer resort, and many Americans have built their residences. The drives are fine, the gardens exquisite, and I have every reason to believe that Monterey will soon excel San Antonio, Tex., as a resort for invalids in the winter. The thermometer never goes lower than 30 degrees in the winter months. Here English is spoken more generally than in any city in Mexico, and every profession has its American representative.

Horse Flesh in Paris.

For the last fifteen years, that is to say, since the siege of Paris in 1870, the consumption of horse flesh has steadily increased in the gay capital. What was then the food of necessity has now become one of the standard dishes of the table.

COLORED HIGH LIFE.

A Sketch of the Social Life of That Race Resident in Washington.

From the Philadelphia Times.

There is an aristocracy among the colored people of Washington as well as among the white, and it is quite as exclusive. The caste is very strictly marked, and it is as difficult for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as for a member of the class denoted as "trash" to gain admission to the circle of the "quality" negroes. The focus or pole around which the high-toned colored society revolves is the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, which stands in an aristocratic part of the city—McPherson Square.

The leading men in this church are Ex-Senator Bruce, Dr. Purvis, John M. Langston, late Minister to Hayti, who has recently been elected president of a colored college in Virginia; Professor Greener, who is now in New York in charge of the Grant monument fund; the Wormleys, who are proprietors of the most aristocratic hotel here; George Cook, the superintendent of colored schools; John F. Cook, the Collector of Taxes of the District, and others of the same *creme de la creme*. The pastor of this church is the Rev. Mr. Grinke, a young man of about 35 years, who was graduated at Lincoln University with the valedictory of his class, and studied theology at Princeton. Fred Douglas does not worship here, but lives in a suburban village called Uniontown and belongs to the Baptist denomination. Since he married a white woman he has not been received as cordially as before in the aristocratic circles of his race, who thought he might have found a spouse of his own color in better taste. Congressman O'Hara, of North Carolina, is a member of the coterie, but, singularly enough, he and his wife are Catholics and attend St. Augustine's Church.

Mrs. O'Hara is one of the loveliest ladies in Washington, and were it not for the slight trace of negro blood in her veins she would be a leader in white society. Like Mrs. Bruce, who is also beautiful, she is a highly educated and accomplished woman, speaks French, plays Beethoven, paints plaques and is up in art and literature to a degree that would make some of her white sisters blush for envy. Both Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. O'Hara are very nearly white, and it would be difficult for a stranger to detect their relation to the African race. Mrs. O'Hara has a white governess for her children and intends that they shall be as accomplished as herself.

These people have their own society, give balls, dinner parties, receptions and other entertainments and pay formal visits on regular reception days, just like the ladies of official life.

At a "high tea" or a ball given by this circle of the colored aristocracy one can find quite as much intelligence, quite as much beauty and quite as much grace of manner as will be gathered at any one of the swell receptions of white folks. There are Cleopatras and Hebes who come in carriages, and when they throw off their opera cloaks disclose attractions that would make many a white belle envious. Both gentlemen and ladies appear in full evening dress, and the costumes of the ladies are duly described in the *Sunday Bee*, the organ of the high-toned colored residents of the District.

How a Reporter Aided William Black to Find his Princess of Thule.

From the Philadelphia Press.

There died in New York yesterday one of the hard-working toilers of the press, whose life was probably as full of strange incidents as any novelist could have made it. His name was John Campbell, and if any writer of fiction desires material for a startling novel he should follow Campbell's life and become "a headquarters" reporter for a New York paper. It may be of interest to know that to this humble reporter on a daily newspaper the public is in part indebted for William Black's charming novel, "The Princess of Thule." Campbell was by birth a Manxman. "I was spending some time on the Isle of Lewis," he said, in conversation once, "and Black, who was then a reporter on the Manchester *Guardian*, had been putting in some time at the same place. I had been thrown in his company a good deal and we got to know each other pretty well. Suddenly, toward the end of the week, Black told me he was going home, and in order to induce him to stay I told him that there was going to be a ball at the principal inn in the town on Saturday night, and that if he wanted to learn something about the character of Lewis people, he ought to stay and see it. He did so. There was a great gathering of young people, but the innkeeper's daughter, Miss McKenzie, was the prettiest of them all. Black met her and became very much attached to her. The island seemed to obtain a new interest to his mind, and he remained for several days. He preserved in his book Miss McKenzie as Sheila, the Princess of Thule, and her father as the old King of Lewis. I am glad to say that they are faithful representations of two very charming people."

Facts About Traveling Salesmen.

Carp in the Cleveland Leader.

One of the leading dry goods salesmen of the United States tells me that there are now about 80,000 traveling salesmen on the road in this country and that their expense accounts alone will average $1,500 a year each. This for expenses alone means an outlay of $120,000,000 a year and, if you will count in an average salary of $1,000 a year each, it will swell the total to $200,000,000 a year. This immense sum is scattered all over the United States. It keeps up the hotels and is one of the most important items of railroad passenger receipts. The character of the traveling salesman has changed within a decade past. You will find very few boys and fewer drunkards upon the road. The competition is so great and the expense so heavy that firms have to send out their best men, and salaries of $3,000 and $5,000 a year are by no means uncommon.

Arsenic Wall Paper.

A family in Cambridge, Mass., have had their house overhauled several times to discover a cause for the nausea and sleeplessness with which they had been affected. Arsenic dust from the paper with which the rooms were decorated has been discovered by a chemist to have been the cause.

Salvini smokes only cigars that he himself gets from Naples.

THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

A REIGNING FAMILY FOR NINE HUNDRED YEARS.

The Beautiful Bride from the Gambling Rooms of Monte Carlo.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Among the visitors who have called at the Elysee to felicitate M. Grevy on his reelection as President of France was a Prince who is heir to a throne occupied by his family since the year 980. This Royal Highness of such ancient lineage is Albert Honore Charles de Grimaldi, heir to the principality of Monaco. With great ceremony, surrounded by aides-de-camp and courtiers, the Prince presented himself at the Elysee and with no less ceremony was he received by the first Magistrate of the French Republic, to whom he declared that his father, Charles III., reigning Prince of Monaco, was highly pleased at the choice made by France.

The heir to the throne of Monaco is thirty-seven years old and in many ways an interesting personage. His boyish marriage was a veritable romance. When only twenty-one years of age the Prince saw in the gambling rooms of Monte Carlo a beautiful young lady, Mary Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton and of the Duchess, *nee* Princess, Marie of Baden. In less than a week after the first meeting they were betrothed and married. Their only child was born in 1870, and, to all appearances, they were happy. What happened no one knows, but in 1879 the Prince and Princess asked separately from the Vatican the dissolution of their marriage. Pius IX., who was Pope at the time, said to the unhappy couple: "The Church of Rome admits of no divorce." But so great was the influence of the Prince that, with the aid of several courts, the religious marriage was declared "dissolved" by Rome January 3, 1880. Divorce was forbidden; the difficulty was avoided by "dissolving" the marriage. There is a French proverb which says: "*Il y a toujours des accommodements avec le ciel*," and this "dissolution" confirms the proverb.

The 2nd of June, 1880, the beautiful Princess, who had assumed her own name, Princess Mary of Hamilton, married a noble Austrian, Count Tassilo de Festetus de Tolma. Since that day she has not seen the Prince of Monaco. The child, Prince Louis Charles, fifteen years old, is under the care of his father and now studying in Paris. The Prince of Monaco considers his life ended since his divorce and has never explained, even to his friends, the cause of his sorrow, but the world in general blames the Princess.

DIVERSIONS OF A PRINCE.

For distraction the Prince makes very long voyages. He has, or rather he had, a superb yacht, rivaling that of James Gordon Bennett, and for four years, accompanied by five or six friends, he sailed from sea to sea. Last year, on the borders of Iceland, the yacht was wrecked and lost. Happily some poor fishermen went to the assistance of the shipwrecked ones and carried them safely to land.

Among other titles the Prince is honorary admiral of the Spanish fleet. Last summer, in a pleasure boat, he made a voyage to the Azore Islands and now is giving the benefit of his experiments to the Academy of Sciences. These experiments are of interest to Americans also, and of great importance to navigation. They were principally to determine the direction of the Atlantic's current, a knowledge of which is indispensable to nautical art. Three directions are attributed to the Gulf Stream at the moment it passes the Azores: First, direct north; second, north quarter east; third, direct east. On a ship the Prince placed a large number of "floaters," and threw them into the ocean north of the Azores, over an extent of one hundred and seventy miles, one or two miles apart. In the interior of each "floater" is a paper, sufficiently protected, containing instructions for the persons who find them on the coast. Each paper contains a request to transmit the "floater" to the nearest French consul. These "floaters" are of various forms; some are shaped like bottles, others are spherical and formed of two hemispheres united by clamps, others are like barrels or casks. The experiments of the Prince, begun in July, have already succeeded. Three of the "floaters" have been found. Their direction was marked on a map prepared for the occasion and not one of them took the route prepared, but floated southeast and was cast upon the Azores. The French Academy of Sciences will follow with much attention the experiments of the Prince, and the acting president, Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, has already written his views on the subject.

The Beautiful Dora Shaw.

From the New York Star.

A recent addition to the little happy family in the Actor's Home, endowed by the late Edwin Forrest, is the once beautiful and remarkable woman, Dora Shaw, who was for years, and still is by many writers, popularly accepted as the author of that pathetic poem, "Beautiful Snow." The authorship of the poem has been claimed by and assigned to half a dozen contemporaneous writers, and is still in dispute. Miss Shaw, who is highly connected in the theatrical profession, bore her honors meekly, claiming that one cold night she dashed off the poem under an inspiration which she never manifested in any of her other poetical productions. Some years ago she occupied for a season rooms in one of the now numerous apartment houses on Broadway, near Stewart's store, and attracted about her a choice coterie of literary men and theatrical people. She possessed many traits in common with the late Adah Isaacs Menken, being, like that gifted woman, a thorough Bohemian of the Henry Murger type. Like Menken, Miss Shaw was in those days a very attractive and fine-looking woman, with large, lustrous eyes, a commanding figure, a wealth of luxuriant tresses, and always wore a stately velvet dress, either black or green. Her conversational powers were really remarkable. She would talk interestingly on a variety of topics, showing reading and thought like one inspired. She was too much of a Bohemian to achieve any permanent success either in literature or acting, never engaging in either when she could lounge away her time chatting with those who sought her society.

On the farm of Jesse Tarleton, 7 miles from Lexington, Ky., is a native forest grapevine 5½ feet in circumference.

"BLUFFING" A MILLIONAIRE.

How Pluck Captured Jay Gould.

From the New York Star.

When Jay Gould and his brother capitalists go out on a tour of inspection they are nearly bored to death by persons who visit them at every place at which they stop. As a result, it is almost impossible to get access to them when traveling, and persons who want to see them about new railroads are compelled to come to New York.

About two years ago, when Jay Gould, Russell Sage and one or two other capitalists were out on a tour of inspection, they stopped two days in St. Louis. A number of persons from different parts of the West went there to see them; but Mr. Gould and his party remained close in their rooms, and refused to receive visits from any one but officials of the road and some of the leading citizens of St. Louis. Among those who had come to St. Louis to see him was a big, burly fellow named Brown. Brown had made considerable money by building a road in Kansas through the aid of county subscriptions, and then selling it to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The money he received for it he invested in building a road through the western tiers of counties in Missouri. He built about seventy-five miles of road-bed, when his money gave out. He was unable to raise a cent more, and at the end of sixty days, if he did not raise money, he would lose his interest.

The time was nearly up for the road to pass out of his control when Jay Gould visited St. Louis. Brown went up to the hotel, but the clerk refused to send his card to Mr. Gould. Then he wrote a letter stating his business, and addressed it to the millionaire, but he failed to receive an answer. He waited around the hotel all day, trying to see Mr. Gould. He made up his mind that he would see him the next day if he had to die for it. The following day Brown knocked at the door of Mr. Gould's room, and the doorkeeper, not knowing him, slammed the door in his face. Brown waited awhile and knocked again. When the door opened Brown pushed the doorkeeper over and entered the room. Mr. Gould was seated at a table, engaged in a conversation with several others. He was considerably alarmed, but Brown assured him there was no danger, but demanded five minutes of his time. Gould reluctantly consented, and Brown briefly stated his case. "I have a chance," concluded Brown, "to sell the road to one of your rivals, and if you want my road send me word by 5 o'clock to-day."

Brown marched out of the room, seemingly indifferent to what Mr. Gould's action might be. This made Gould believe that a rival did want Brown's road, for at 5 o'clock he informed Brown that he would complete his road according to the terms he had mentioned. The road to-day is one of the most important parts of the Missouri Pacific system. Gould took a great fancy to Brown's brusque way, and now the two are in partnership in coal-mining in Missouri. As a result of Gould's action, Brown is one of the richest men to-day in Missouri.

A London Lodging House.

From Good Words.

At a little table in the corner of the room are seated men and woman roughly merry over their midday meal, while in friendly argument the inevitable can of beer circulates quickly among another group. Here is a woman busily preparing her wares from her scanty stock of many colored tissues—fly catchers, flowers, and grate ornaments—while scattered about are the rest of the units that complete the scene. This is the abode of the most unfortunate of their class, the lowest rung of life's ladder, the last refuge of independent casual labor, of those who are too weak or too old for the active ways of gaining a livelihood. Sellers of tapes, pins, and threads, of flowers, real and artificial, vendors of all kinds of penny toys, and articles in daily use, match boxes, tobacco boxes, combs, photos, and pictures, live here. This is generally the refuge of the "clapper" men who, after vain attempts to gain a living, are at last thankful to earn a scanty meal at 1s. 2d. a day. Trudge, trudge, trudge, over one beaten track, they exhibit the advertisements of some popular amusement or enterprising tradesman at 1½d. per hour. And even here the same fierce struggle is enacted, the ravenous selfishness is uppermost where there is a chance of earning this miserable pittance. Here, too, lodges the poor wretch who drags himself along from day to doy by doing odd jobs at the public houses, cleaning windows, or now and then getting a "horse to hold" in the place of the "licensed messenger." The women work in rag shops, sell hearthstones, salt, or fruit, or shell fish. Some of them "char" in the lodging houses, go into the country at hay and hop harvest, and carry a basket to the nearest races and fairs.

How Money is Made at Washington.

From the Cleveland Leader.

"There are many curious ways of making money in Washington," said a leading lawyer to me last night. "The curbstone brokers here do a better business than pawnbrokers of other cities, and they charge as high as ten per cent. a month for money. There are fifteen thousand clerks in Washington. Nearly half of them live ahead of their salary and not a few speculate. These men are always borrowing money, and they pay two, three, five and ten per cent. a month for it. The business of leading has grown to such an extent that there are men who follow it as a profession. The national banks are concerned in it indirectly, and there are numbers of small banks which do nothing else. These small banks have their agents among the clerks. Such agents are generally employed in one of the departments, and a banking firm has one in each of the big buildings. This man gives out that he has a little money to lend on his own hook. The borrower goes with him to his bank and with two good indorsers gets the money on his promissory note at a high rate of interest, but the interest is put in the note and not charged upon its face. The bank then indorses this note over to the national bank with which it deals, and when the time comes for payment the clerk pays it, or he finds the influence brought to bear which will turn him out of office if he refuses to pay. Many prominent men with an eye to the main chance have been engaged in this business through third parties, and there is a bank now near the Post Office Department whose capital comes from a leading Ohio statesman who had charge of one of the leading bureaus last year."

ALL FOR LOVE.

THE SAVAGE "HERMIT OF THE CHILHOWEE."

The Story of the Wild Man of the Tennessee Mountains.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Constitution.

ATHENS, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1886.—Several days ago a wild man was captured in the vicinity of this place. This strange individual was known by the name of Mason Evans, and had ranged through the mountains of East Tennessee for more than twenty years. He was a terror to the country people, who in whispers spoke of him as "the Hermit of the Chilhowee," the appellation being derived from the Chilowee Knob, which was one of his favorite hiding places. From a cave in the bowels of this knob the strange creature was known to emerge at unseasonable hours and forage among the gardens and poultry yards of the farmers, seeking the sustenance of life. He had been seen from the Carolina border to the Virginia line, but all attempts to capture him had proved unavailing.

Years ago Mason Evans was a highly respected citizen of Monroe county, also of McMinn, where he was welcomed as one of the leading teachers in the university towns of Athens and Hiwassee. He was refined in his manners, and his presence always gladdened any society into which he was introduced.

"The oldest inhabitants" state that he became interested in and was attracted by the fascinations of a beautiful young lady. He became one of her warmest admirers. Evans gave up teaching and studied medicine. After receiving his diploma the young and ardent lover proposed marriage to his sweetheart. He was accepted, the day set for the nuptials, and arrangements made for a happy union. But a shadow came between the two. The lady proved false. This seemed to have turned the brain of Evans, and he wandered, seemingly without a purpose, to the mountains, as if to seek solace in solitude, away from all human kind. He took up his abode there in his lonely haunts, his reason overthrown, his body a wreck of what was once a fine specimen of manhood. Some of his old friends sought him out, and in his lucid moments endeavored without success to induce him to return home. His food consisted of such roots and wild game as he could procure, besides such vegetables and other products of the farm as fell to his hand in his midnight raids. Everything was eaten in a raw state. His clothing was scant and tattered; his hair, unkempt, long and shaggy; and when the mountain people saw him they fled in terror. For the first few years he was considered by the most intelligent people to be harmless; but as he grew older the semi-barbaric state in which he lived tended to intensify his lunacy. Often of late years Evans has suffered from attacks of raving lunacy, and the mountain people thought it best for their safety and to prevent a tragedy to capture the man and put him in confinement. Accordingly a party of citizens of Athens was formed, who scoured the mountains, and after a desperate resistance the maniac was secured. He was taken to Athens and put in jail, and and will be kept in security, relieving the country people of fears they have entertained for nearly a quarter of a century.

His appearance created great excitement, as all were anxious to see a man about whom they had heard such strange stories.

Hon. W. F. McCarron, editor of the Athens *Athenian*, writes as follows:

He is certainly a marvelous creature. For nearly thirty years he has been insane, and for fifteen or eighteen years he has lived alone in the woods, sleeping in caves and eating herbs, raw meat, snakes, lizards, birds and anything he could pick up. These are facts fully verified. That this man should have been under the eye of an intelligent and humane population without attracting the attention of the authorities is a wonder.

Father Time's Magic Wand.

From the Philadelphia Times.

What mighty changes can come to men in a few years in this country! The marriage of Miss Katie Bantz Davis to Lieut. Brown, of the navy, illustrates this. The bright young girl who yesterday took a husband in Baltimore is the second daughter of Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. She is an interesting young lady, inheriting many of the traits of her mother, for whom she is named. The magnificent wedding and the number of distinguished guests who were there illustrate one of the singular phases of our American life. Not many years ago her father was brakeman and then a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the president of which stood at the marriage feast. He is a plain, unassuming man, but saw his second daughter wedded with great ceremony. Hellie, his eldest child, was at her sister's nuptials. She is the wife of Stephen B. Elkins, and there are few more charming women in the country than Mrs. Elkins. As Senator Davis looked on at this wedding ceremony, with all its style and richness, he must have thought what a change had come upon him since he married Miss Katie Bantz, at Frederick, Md., when he was a poor man. Mr. Blaine once told me that Senator Davis was in prospective the richest man in America, and he is now in actual possession of many millions of dollars. He has risen to a place where he can command for his daughter's wedding the fashionable people of the country, as well as men distinguished in every walk of life. Yet I can remember that when he was first elected to the United States Senate, in which body he served twelve years with great acceptability, those who believe that book-learning makes up the sum of acceptability sneered at his lack of rhetoric and good penmanship. But Davis set all these people aside in the race, and, with his homely habits, grew to be a man of force in every position which he occupied.

Amazing Skill.

Sir Edward Landseer's mastery of hand was wonderful. At a large party in London the conversation turned on dexterity and facility in feats of skill with the hand. A lady remarked: "Well, there's one thing nobody has ever done, and that is to draw two things at once." "Oh, I can do that," said Landseer. "Lend me two pencils and I will show you." The pencils were given him, a piece of paper was laid on the table, and Sir Edward drew "simultaneously and without hesitation, with one hand the profile of a stag's head and all the antlers complete, with the other hand the perfect profile of a horse's head." Both drawings were said to be full of life and energy, and the drawing of the left hand not inferior to the one made with the right.

THE "LANDING OF COLUMBUS."

Romantic Story of the Artist who Painted the Well-Known Picture.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The paintings which adorn the walls of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington have no high artistic value, but some of them possess peculiar historical interest. The best of these paintings is "The Landing of Columbus." It has enjoyed a remarkable popularity. Countless thousands of engravings, lithographs and photographs from it have been scattered over the country, and it was sought after by every good citizen when the government stamped a copy of it on the greenback five-dollar note.

This picture has a romance. It is said that as Aaron Burr, then at the height of his fame, was driving through the country in New York State one of his horses cast a shoe. While waiting at the shop of a wayside blacksmith to have the shoe replaced his attention was attracted by a rough charcoal sketch of his horses and vehicle drawn on the side of a stable. The rapidity with which it must have been executed, its faithful likeness, surprised and interested him. Beside the sketch, charcoal in hand, stood a shock-headed boy clad in homespun.

This boy was John Vanderlyn, who afterwards became famous as the painter of "The Landing of Columbus," which hangs in the capitol, and "The Marius at Carthage," which had the distinguished honor of being exhibited at the Louvre, Paris. Burr learned from the boy that he had received no instruction in drawing, and that intensified his interest in the crude genius.

Burr is said to have given him a card with his address and the words: "If ever you want employment, and desire to see the world, put on a clean shirt and go to New York to that address." Months afterward Burr was interrupted at breakfast by his servant handing him a small parcel with the statement that the boy who brought it was waiting outside. The parcel was found to contain a clean, coarse, country-made shirt. Burr was mystified, but ordered the servant to show the boy in. In a moment the artist of the blacksmith shop stood before him.

Burr at once took him into his family, educated him, and assisted him to Europe, where he spent five years in the study of art. He became famous, and at one time counted even the great Napoleon among his patrons. With the usual fate of the artist, however, he always remained poor, and at last died in poverty near the old blacksmith shop.

Senatorial Snuff-Takers.

From the Washington Post.

A small black enameled box is securely fastened in a panel on each side of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and an inquisitive reporter constituted himself a committee of inquiry about the matter. He found that each box contained a fine quality of snuff, subsequently ascertained to be imported from Copenhagen and costing $1 per pound. These snuff-boxes are relics of antiquity, and have been in the Senate chamber as far back as the memory of the oldest employe can recall. Modern progress has relegated snuff-taking to a few senior Senators, and they are not very numerous, either. In fact, only about five of the Senators can be called inveterate snuff-takers, and Senator Wilson, the successor of ex-Governor Groome, of Maryland, is probably the most conspicuous frequenter of the snuff-box locality.

Before he came to the Senate this honor was held by Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, who was succeeded by Senator Riddleberger. Senator Edmunds does not disdain to use a pinch every now and then of the seductive stuff, but often he goes for days at a time without raising the lid of the box. Probably the most original snuff-taker, however, is Senator Hampton, of South Carolina. He does not use the manufactured article, but when he can find time he prepares his own snuff. On his way to the Senate chamber he steps into some favorite tobacco store and procures a cigar, but it has been remarked by the proprietor that he never saw the Senator light his purchase. The explanation of the mystery is that Senator Hampton makes his snuff in the Senate chamber from the cigar. While his associates are discussing matters of national importance the South Carolina Senator is considering how he shall get a pinch of snuff unobserved. His plan is to break off a small portion of the cigar and then pulverize it between his hands, and the powder thus made is snuffed up his nose with evident satisfaction. The operation is not an unusual one by any means, and has attracted a great deal of attention from the argus-eyed gallery gossipers.

Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is another lover of snuff, and he never lets a day pass without indulging in his weed, and carries his own box of maccaboy in case of emergencies. Energetic, busy, bustling Senator Beck, of Kentucky, finds that a pinch of snuff has a soothing effect upon his nerves.

A Mining Story.

Eight years ago four miners sat one night in a tent at an Australian digging discussing their future plans and deploring their ill fortune. For weary months they had worked the mine without getting more than a bare living. At length they decided to leave the spot, though not without regret. Three of them were in the mine taking a last look around, when one said to his mates, "Good-by; I'll give you a farewell blow," and with that his pick sent the splinters of quartz in all quarters. His trained eye spied a glitter on one of the bits that landed at his feet. He picked it up, examined it, and found it to be gold. He at once proceeded to work with a will. His chums saw that something out of the common course had happened, and they, too, applied their picks vigorously. With silent resolve they worked on until they unearthed a big nugget. Then a fierce, glad yell of joy reached the ears of the fourth man at the windlass at the mine top. "What's amiss?" he shouted down. "Wind up," was the reply, and when he did so the lamp of pure gold met his gaze. They called it "The Welcome," and obtained thirty thousand dollars for it. The claim where the nugget was got is now covered with the fine streets of the thriving town of Ballarat.

It was an old prejudice, which is not quite extinct, that those who are defective or deformed are marked by nature to be prone to mischief.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 11,*1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Serious fighting has taken place in Washington Territory between the anti-Chinese rioters and the home guard. The Governor of the Territory has proclaimed martial law and called for aid from the government.

The bill for the admission of Dakota as a State of the Union has at last passed the Senate. The southern part of the territory will comprise the State and the northern part will be organized into Lincoln Territory. Of course Dakota will be Republican.

Our acknowledgments are tendered to Capt. E. J. Hale, former editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*, now United States Consul at Manchester, England, for interesting London papers—containing full and graphic descriptions of the recent opening of Parliament, the royal pageant, the Queen's speech, etc.

We think that this is certainly needlessly severe on Senator Ransom: The *Stonewall Enterprise* says:

Senator Ransom made the best eulogy of any on Vice President Hendricks. It was graceful, classical, touching and rhetorical. The Senator never discusses questions before the Senate, but on solemn occasions when funeral orations are required he is peculiarly happy.

Mr. John A. Williams, Jr's. neat and attractive monthly, the *Live Stock Journal* for January, has been received—its pages full of carefully edited and selected matter for the instruction and edification of the farmer, sportsman and raiser of stock. The *Live Stock Journal* is published at Asheville, N. C., at $1.50 per annum.

Mr. H. I. McDuffie has sold his interest in the Durham Daily and Weekly *Reporter*, which has been purchased by a joint stock company and will be conducted under the editorial management of Mr. Pearsen, from the western part of the State, who, we believe, held an appointment abroad under the last Republican administration. Mr. McDuffie has returned to Fayetteville with his family.

Mr. W. H. Page, through the Raleigh *State Chronicle*, is hurling philippics from a New York position upon the exposed and devoted sides of the State of his nativity and citizenship, and for this the Wilmington *Star* of last Saturday gives him a severe excoriation in a long leading editorial. We think our contemporary "does him honor overmuch." North Carolina has been vilified, misrepresented and abused by greater men than Mr. Page, and yet her institutions are preserved, her State lines are not obliterated and her people still breathe, move and have their being. If the editors of the *State Chronicle* can afford to publish them, and the readers of the *State Chronicle* can stand them, we do not think that any one else in North Carolina need to care about Mr. Page's letters.

We stand exactly with our esteemed contemporary the Hickory *Press* in its well-expressed opinion that there is no need for the creation on the part of the general government of a Commissioner of Agriculture or the establishment of such a department at Washington. The proper care and tillage of the soil is a distinct industry and avocation of our people—as well able to stand alone, without the fostering protection of the government, as that of the merchant or the manufacturer. In truth, we really believe that the people generally and all the material interests of the country will be better off, when in the future—and the time is surely coming—the government in all its departments has less money at its disposal for expenditure. The accumulation of immense sums in the national treasury is a tempting lure for dazzling schemes of enterprise, but it is not conducive to wisdom, economy or even honesty in legislation.

DEATH OF GEN. HANCOCK.

Winfield S. Hancock, Senior Major General of the United States Army, a brave and able leader of the Federal forces during the war, and the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, died on Governor's Island, N. Y., at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, after a brief but painful illness caused by a carbuncle on his neck. An editorial sketch of his distinguished life and services to his country will appear in the next issue.

ALWAYS ON THE VERGE OF A PANIC.

Taking into consideration the manifold advantages they possess and the inestimable blessings they enjoy, Americans are the most thankless people on the face of the earth—a nation of chronic grumblers, who are always petting a grievance or nursing a festering sore, and who, with a strange inconsistency that makes them in many respects the funniest people in the whole world, will stop bragging any time (for a short while at least) to sit down and complain.

Charles Dickens, in his inimitable novel, "Martin Chuzzlewit," satirizes our foibles with a pen at times almost too severe and unsparing; but he manipulates our special weakness with rare skill when he represents our business men, according to their own lugubrious forebodings, as always "on the verge of a financial crisis," manufacturers suffering from a "period of unexampled depression and stagnation," and the whole material interests of the country in the clutch of one universal, all-devouring panic.

We are so rich that the government has to erect or rent extra buildings in which to store away our extra coin; to dispose of a portion of our immense accumulations there is even now a bill about to be introduced in the Senate, to feed our children with government pap almost from their cradles, and to have them taught the "rudiments" by schoolmarms imported from the land of the *Mayflower* and the "nutmeg," and paid in the government trade dollar; we have a pension list that never diminishes and soldiers and soldiers' wives who never get old or die, and thus we manage to dispose of a hundred million dollars or so of our vast revenue every year; we have scores of august legislators in the United States Senate and House who cannot write a bill for enactment to save their lives, but who can write their cheques for $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 apiece; we have the biggest rivers, the grandest mountains, the most extensive prairies, the richest mines and the most flourishing cities on the globe; we control the great commercial staple of the world, and feed one-half of Europe; here is a Southern State financially so solid that last year it didn't even levy any taxes on its people, another has about $7,000,000 in its treasury, and a third has increased its mining operations three-fold in fifteen years; the little territory of New England, where they build their fences with the stone raked up on the farm, and so small that it could be hidden in a corner of Texas, has millions and millions of dollars lying on deposit in its savings banks—and yet with all this, we are always tottering upon the brink of a precipice, ready to be engulfed in remediless ruin! The report of R. G. Dun & Co's. mercantile agency is the weekly godsend to every country newspaper scribbler, who slashes it out with grim triumph and mourns over the impending destruction of all terrestrial things—but he never throws up his hat and hurrahs for the thousands of merchants who are growing rich, the towns that are becoming thriving cities, the mines that are being opened and the factories that are being built.

In plain truth, we prosper in this country because our lines are cast in such pleasant places that we cannot help it, and thrift comes in spite of reckless prodigality and extravagance; but there is not a community in the United States to-day where the agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile wealth would not be greatly enhanced by the exercise of the skill, system and economy which would be applied to like advantages in any community in Europe. We will probably go to our graves without realizing it, but our children and our children's children will awake to the fact that the American people did not know when they were well off and happy.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

All new countries are more or less wasteful. Nature, yet untried and taxed by the selfish and inordinate caprices of man, offers her treasures in profusion, and her bounties are scattered with the unthinking and reckless prodigality which paves the way for future avarice and greed.

Nothing is of more vital import to the future material interests of this country than the wholesale and generally needless destruction of its forests. Even now, in the older and more thickly-settled portions of the United States, this important matter is engaging the serious attention of reflecting men, and not very long since it was made the occasion for grave legislative action in the State of New York. That nature—liberal and openhanded as she is—is not exhaustless, we know from bitter experience in our own State and section. Traverse the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Robeson and Richmond, and you may travel for miles and miles through a silent, desolate, deserted land. Here and there may be noted the remains of a turpentine still or a cooper's shop; the long, dull, monotonous journey is marked by thousands of blazed and decaying pines; the roads are grown up in wire grass and are out of repair—and naught is left but the vestiges of a once remunerative industry.

But even to those who foresaw the inevitable consequences of the fearful inroads which the naval stores business must make upon the forestry of the country, there appeared no remedy for the evil. The pine tree had its commercial value—only to be realized, however, by its final destruction. But when is the extravagance to end? What will induce our people to realize the vital importance of economy in the use of their great forest wealth? What will stop the ruthless slaughter now invading the oak, the walnut, the beech, the maple, &c., and which has already made a barren desert of the country of the long-leaf pine?

There is an economic view, also, involved in the consideration of this matter, over and above the mere exhaustion of the timber of our forests. "With every tree a monarch falls"; but he who with his axe lays waste an acre of oak or pine has done more than simply destroy so much of the growing *flora* of his section. He has become a disturbing agent of climatic and meteorological influences, and is inflicting injury to an extent of which he probably has formed no idea. We invite the attention of our readers to the following significant extract from a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture:

It is only recently, indeed, that we have learned that the removal of the forests involves anything more than the loss of the forests themselves. Their connection with climate, with the precipitation of moisture, with the flow of streams, with the atmospheric currents, with the temperature of the atmosphere, and consequently with the greater interests of civilized life, with agriculture and commerce, was not known—was hardly suspected a little while ago. The forests were valued for fuel, for the production of timber for constructive purposes and for certain uses in the arts, and as the supply for these purposes seemed sufficient and more than sufficient, no restraint was placed upon their consumption. But at length it has been discovered that the forests have meteorological connections of the highest importance. It has been discovered that their extensive removal is the occasion of droughts and floods, of tornadoes and destructive torrents. The change in the condition of many countries of the Old World, so that from once being gardens of fertility they have become little better than desert wastes, has been clearly traced as to its cause—to the destruction of their forests, at once their adornment and their defense. It has been hoped that these discoveries, the result of scientific and painstaking observation mostly within the present century, would save us from experiencing the same evils which have befallen many other countries by inducing us to adopt such timely and effective measures as would lead to the husbanding of our forest resources and the preservation of that balance of natural conditions upon which our future national welfare and comfort are so dependent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Snow Blockade in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1886.—The snow storm which swept down on the city yesterday in true Western style continued with little abatement all night. It is a regular Western blizzard and undoubtedly the worst snow storm New York has experienced since 1882, the winter of the Park Row fire. The streets are being rapidly filled with snow and the street cars are pulled along the buried rails with great difficulty by double teams of horses. What adds to the difficulties of the situation is a strike upon the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad, the Broadway Surface Railroad, the Sixth Avenue Railroad and the Fourth Avenue Railroad. No cars have left the stables of the companies since an early hour this morning. As a result, the cars of the Elevated roads have been crowded to a dangerous extent all the morning. Many business men have been compelled to walk down town to their offices. All the mails are delayed, especially those from the South and West. Boston mails were only an hour behind time. Some of the mails have not yet been heard from.

Gladstone Gives a Hint of His Plan as to Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1886.—Liberals and Conservatives changed sides on the meeting of the House of Commons to-day. In the House writs were moved for the reelection of the members who have been appointed to office by Mr. Gladstone except in the case of John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. The House of Commons adjourned until Saturday and the House of Lords until Monday.

Mr. Gladstone will to-morrow issue his election address to the voters of Midlothian, giving the elements of his policy, in which he asks that his constituents return him to the House of Commons to fill the vacancy caused by the fact of his accepting office. In this the prime minister will state that the new Government will institute an inquiry into the entire land question in Ireland, and into the question whether there exists any necessity for the introduction of any specially coercive measures in legislation for the Irish people. But the main policy of the Government, the address will declare, shall be to endeavor to reach the source and seat of the mischief generally admitted to exist in the country.

The following is one of the sentences contained in the address, and one which indicates pretty plainly the outlines of the Irish policy decided upon by Mr. Gladstone:

Although the difficulties of the task make it impossible to anticipate success with confidence, we shall draw comfort from the knowledge that we are engaged in the great work of peace.

The Chance for a Lively Week in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1886.—Senator Blair hopes to secure the right of way in the Senate to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour, for his educational bill, and the chances are in his favor. Senator Cameron wishes to have the bill to create an Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy disposed of, and will make an effort to secure that result at the earliest opportunity. Senator Hoar proposes to ask the Senate to take up the bankruptcy bill, and Senator Platt contemplates pressing the bill for the admission of Washington Territory; but neither Senator Hoar nor Senator Platt will antagonize the educational bill.

The "regular order," whatever it may prove to be, is likely to be laid aside within a day or two to enable Senator Frye to make a speech on his resolution, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in regard to fisheries.

There is a general expectation that the Judiciary Committee will be heard from to-morrow in relation to the refusal of the Attorney General to furnish papers in the Dustin case, but the expectation has no other foundation than the facts that the committee's regular meeting day is Monday, and the subject has been referred to the committee by the Senate. If the committee report to-morrow a portion of the open sessions of the week may be devoted to the consideration of the constitutional relations between the Executive and the Senate.

In the House of Representatives to-morrow, after the call of the States for the introduction of bills and of committees for reports, the House will probably resume, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the half-gallon tax-bill, upon which general debate is now proceeding. Mr. Morrison will attempt to confine the discussion to the merits of the bill, but owing to the wide latitude of the rules governing bills in committee it is likely that several speeches relating to the silver question will be delivered.

It is the intention of the Appropriations Committee to call up the Pension Appropriation bill for action on Tuesday. This bill usually provokes little discussion, but recent agitation as to new pension legislation may on this occasion elicit a general expression of opinion on the measure. If it should receive final action on Tuesday, and if the tax bill also should be disposed of, Wednesday will be devoted to the consideration of the Atlantic and Pacific land forfeiture bill. According to a special order made on Friday last the Fitz-John Porter bill will be taken up on Thursday, but it is understood that a vote will not be reached this week.

A Sensation Caused in England by one of Gladstone's Appointments.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1886,—The following additional appointments have been made under the new administration: Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Edward Heneage; lord chancellor of Ireland, John Naish; attorney general of Ireland, Samuel Walker; solicitor general of Ireland, Theo. McDermott; secretary to the admiralty, John T. Hilbert; under foreign secretary, James Bryce; under colonial secretary, George Osborn Morgan; under secretary for India, Sir U. K. Shuttleworth; under secretary for the home department, Henry Broadhurst.

The appointment of Broadhurst as under home secretary has caused a sensation in political circles. That gentleman being the first workingman that has ever risen to a ministry appointment, it is taken as an indication that it is Gladstone's intention to rely upon the masses against the influence of the aristocracy. The Liberal clubs are divided in opinion on the subject, the Reform and Devonshire disapproving the appointment and the National Liberal enthusiastically approving it.

The hostility of the Whigs to Gladstone is intense. This is shown in the difficulty experienced by the premier in filling peeresses' posts in the Queen's household. The Duchess of Westminster and the Duchess of Bedford refused appointments and others will follow their example.

Redmond, the Nationalist member in Parliament, in a speech at Monaghan today, urged Irishmen to restrain their violent feelings and not to hamper the new Government, which, he said, would take immediate steps to stop evictions.

The Chinese Must Go.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 7, 1886.—To day, as if by programme laid out, the Chinese are being driven out of Seattle, W. T. It is understood that the Knights of Labor are at the head of the movement. The Chinamen are marched to the steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, lying at the wharf, and the rioters pay steerage passage to San Francisco for each one put on board. The steamer plies regularly between San Francisco and Puget Sound. At this hour (2 P. M.) about one hundred Chinamen have been put on board. On an attempt being made by the rioters to force Chinese on board without paying the fare, which is $10 in each case, the captain placed men with hose prepared to throw five streams of water into the mob if the attempt were persisted in. The mayor of Seattle and other prominent citizens have telegraphed to Vancouver barracks, asking Gen. Gibbon, commanding the department of Columbia, for troops. Gen. Gibbon has telegraphed to the War Department, but no authority has yet come from Washington to send troops. Vancouver is distant 150 miles from Seattle, and transportation would be effected by boat and rail. The shortest time in which troops could be transported is seven hours, and even if they should start to-night they would be too late to prevent the expulsion of the Chinese. Chief Justice Green, of Washington Territory, has telegraphed Attorney General Garland asking him to use his influence to have troops sent to Seattle. As yet no bloodshed or incendiarism has occurred, but it is believed that to-night there will be serious trouble.

Lord Salisbury, Asked for Bread, Gives a Stone.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1886.—The Marquis of Salisbury to-day received a deputation of unemployed workmen who called to urge upon him the necessity existing for government help. Lord Salisbury told the men that he considered the question they presented more serious than the Irish question. He, however, denounced the policy in vogue among foreign governments of fostering industries by the granting of bounties from the public treasury, calling it a false political economy. He expressed the hope that the electors of Great Britain would instruct Parliament to influence foreign governments to abandon such policies concerning the land question. Lord Salisbury said the proposition to help the poor by furnishing lands to reclaim was impracticable, for the reason that nobody would invest capital in the work of reclaiming bad lands so long as the good lands of the country do not pay. In conclusion the premier said that the statesmen and Parliament must confront the question of how best to solve the problem of relieving the present general distress. It was growing while population was increasing, and caused emigration.

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All Kinds, Sizes and Prices.

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Very Handsome Ones from L. Prange & Co.

Come to McNEILL & CO.'S and see for Yourselves.

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WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

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27 HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A Big Reduction

—IN—

CLOAKS,

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and SHAWLS!

We have marked the above goods AWAY DOWN, and those who need such will consult their

BEST INTEREST

by dropping in and examining before buying.

Wholesale Cash Buyers

WILL SAVE MONEY

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LADIES' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS

PATTERNS FOR LADIES' DRESSES,

The Celebrated Universal Fashion Co's

PERFECT FITTING,

ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

All Very Cheap for Cash.

Feb. 4 tf MRS. DYE.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

THE CLIPPER PLOW.

The CLIPPER Plow was awarded the FIRST premium on both one and two horse Plows, in the State trial held at the North Carolina State Fair in 1880, in competition with twelve of the leading Plows in use in the South. To-day it will stand a successful compariron with any Plow in use in this State. What does it does WELL. We invite all to call and buy one upon the following guarantee, viz: If, after 48-hour trial, you are not satisfied with the Plow you can return it to us and get your money refunded. We have REDUCED THE PRICE, so there can now be nothing against it. Call and examine before you buy any other.

A full line of other Plows with all varieties of Castings always on hand. We are also agents for the

McKinnon Patent Hames Fastener and the Wetmore Rivet Seam Horse Collar.

These are NEW North Carolina patents, and we think will prove both a SAVING AND CONVENIENCE to farmers. Call and see North Carolina progress, and you will be pleased and benefited.

Jan. 21-tf A. S. HUSKE & CO.

1886. The New Year. 1886.

ROSENTHAL

—AND HIS—

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!

My Stern Necessity is Your Golden Opportunity

AT COST.

My large and commodious store is full of a magnificent stock of goods, just received from the

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Consisting of a splendid line of

DRESS GOODS—my specialty; HANDSOME HOSIERY—unusual bargains;
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☞ My great assortment of ELEGANT

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

Must be sold. Here is a rare chance for the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

AND SOMETHING OVER.

Jan 7-tf GEO. ROSENTHAL.

Guano. Kainit. Acid.

The attention of FARMERS and the public generally is invited to the fact that I am now receiving my first consignment of

FERTILIZERS,

which consists of

4,000 BAGS SEA FOWL AND BRADLEY'S GUANO.
1,000 BAGS ACID, (Charleston).
1,000 " KAINIT, (German), *direct*.

Sea Fowl Guano

is the oldest brand sold in this State, and is fully up to standard.

During the season I shall keep constantly on hand full lines of

Bacon, Corn, Oats,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Tobacco, Flour, Soap,
Concentrated Lye, &c.

☞ All of which I offer for sale on reasonable terms.

jan 7-4m E. F. MOORE.

FRESH AND RELIABLE

Garden Seeds,

From the old firm of

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

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☞ Every paper of last season publicly burned on Hay street.

NONE BUT FRESH ON HAND.

jan 14-tf H. R. HORNE.

OVERSTOCKED.

I ALWAYS CARRY AS LARGE AND COMPLETE A STOCK OF GOODS AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE STATE, BUT THIS SEASON MY PURCHASES WERE UNUSUALLY LARGE, BASED ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT I WOULD OCCUPY MY NEW BUILDING EARLY IN THE FALL. IN THIS I WAS DISAPPOINTED, AND THE RESULT IS THAT I NOW FIND MYSELF WITH A VERY HEAVY STOCK ON HAND. I PROPOSE, HOWEVER, TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE BENEFIT OF THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND WILL FROM THIS DATE MAKE SWEEPING AND ATTRACTIVE REDUCTIONS ON ALL CLASSES OF GOODS IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK. THE MARKET PRICES ON GOODS SHALL NOT AFFECT A SALE, AND YOU WILL BE SURPRISED AT THE EXCEPTIONALLY RARE BARGAINS OFFERED. I WOULD ADVISE AN EARLY CALL, AS THE STOCK WILL B RAPIDLY DEPLETED UNDER THE CERTAIN DEMAND THAT WILL OCCUR.

jan 7-tf FRANK THORNTON.

SEDBERRY

ALWAYS IN TIME!

He has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S

—CELEBRATED—

Garden Seeds,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Seed Motto: "NEW and FRESH or None"

jan 7-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. SHAW—Land for sale.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Notice.
NEILL McQUEEN—Sale of land.
JOHN M. GRAHAM—Sale of land.
FRANK THORNTON—Latest fashions, &c.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—At their new drug store.

CHEAP READING!

Two Good Newspapers for $2.75!

Having made arrangements with the proprietors of the *Detroit Free Press*, we will furnish that paper and the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE for one year at the low price of $2.75.

It is needless for us to particularize the merits of the *Detroit Free Press*—its reputation is not confined even to the United States, but is almost world-wide. It is a large eight-page weekly paper, embracing in its different departments the choicest selections in literature, science, art, news, humor, etc., etc.

Supply yourselves and families for the coming year with excellent newspaper reading by subscribing to the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE and *Free Press*.

The Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Lodge of this flourishing order throughout the State met in Raleigh last Tuesday. The Fayetteville Lodge is represented by two Knights in high standing—Messrs. R. T. Scanlin and J. McK. Woodward.

Horse Thief Captured.

We are glad to learn from Mr. W. R. Clark that on yesterday a telegram was received from the authorities at Cheraw, S. C., stating that the negro Lee who stole Capt. Robertson's mare had been captured there with the mare in his possession.

Journalistic.

In the daily issue of the Fayetteville *News* of last Monday the announcement was made of the dissolution of copartnership of Messrs. Peterson & Worth, the latter continuing the editorial and business management of the paper, and the former retiring from the firm, as he proposes to devote his time and energies to the photographic art. The good wishes which we extended to the former management are cordially continued to Mr. Worth in his new enterprise.

Special Premiums.

Mr. G. W. Lawrence has handed us the following special premiums, offered for the next annual fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society:

A. B. Williams & Co.—half ton Cotton Seed Meal for the largest yield of cotton on from one to five acres, made by the use of said fertilizer. Half ton Cotton Seed Meal for the largest yield of corn made on from one to five acres, by the use of said fertilizer.

E. F. Moore—2 bags Sea Fowl Guano (Bradley's) for the largest yield of cotton on one acre, made by use of said guano.

The Public Roads.

In accordance with the law, the provisions of which we published in detail a few days ago for the information of all concerned, the supervisors of public roads met in the different townships throughout the county last Saturday, divided their roads into sections, appointed overseers, &c.

In Cross Creek township the board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Cook, J. B. Smith, J. C. Poe, D. G. McRae and K. M. C. Williamson, met last Saturday and organized by selecting Maj. W. S. Cook as chairman. The reports of overseers were submitted and the other business coming within the province of the board was disposed of, the highways being allotted, overseers appointed and certain necessary improvements ordered.

The Silver Question in Washington.

From a private letter to Maj. D. G. McRae from a prominent and influential gentleman residing in Washington, we are permitted to make the following extract, which will be read with interest by our subscribers:

I want you particularly to see Vance's speech on the silver question. I consider it the best that has been made, and that is the opinion of intelligent men who never saw North Carolina. Besides containing the solid facts and arguments, it is full of his characteristic humor and illustration, which adapt it to the popular mind. The gold bugs are fairly whipped out, and they no longer hope to stop the coinage of silver. Sherman's bill, proposing to issue silver certificates on bullion, shows signs of surrender. But it will be "no go," and a total surrender will come next. It is greatly to be lamented that our brave and honest President committed himself to the monometallists. I hope he will change his opinion before the end of his term; and if he shall do so I believe he will have the courage to say so.

Quarterly Conference and Church Organization.

Rev. S. D. Adams, Presiding Elder of the Fayetteville District of the Methodist Church, paid our town a welcome visit last week on the occasion of the spring Quarterly Conference, over which he presided and the proceedings of which were characterized by much interest.

On Sunday morning and evening Mr. Adams preached in the Methodist Church to large and attentive congregations, and his earnest, impressive sermons proved to his many friends and admirers here that he is still in the fullness of his religious strength and usefulness.

On Monday evening services were held in Campbellton, where Mr. Adams organized a Church (of which mention was made in our columns a short time since), which has a promising prospect of future prosperity.

The Fire Company Practice.

On Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Market Square presented quite an animated scene. The genial weather naturally tempted persons to enjoy the out-door air; and a large crowd assembled to witness the friendly trial of skill between the Fayetteville Steam Fire Engine Company and the gallant fire relief squad attached to Mr. J. D. McNeill's Merchant Mills.

The fire alarm sounded for a moment on the town bell was the signal for both parties to commence work from the very start, and the issue of the contest proved greater celerity of execution on the part of the McNeill Mill force, as was to be expected, a stream being thrown by them upon the burned Benton building in 3 minutes and 30 seconds from the time the signal was given, and in 8 minutes and 50 seconds the Steam Fire Company was throwing a stream alongside; but when a comparison was made of the power of the two forces the latter clearly evinced its superiority, its stream being larger and stronger than that of the other.

It was a very creditable display of skill and promptitude in the execution of the fireman's duties, and gives us renewed pride and confidence in the excellence of the two organizations.

Truck Farming.

Messrs. Westbrook & Smith, we are glad to know, will engage extensively in truck gardening during the coming season. Peas and beans, cabbage, asparagus and other vegetables, as well as the different small fruits, will be cultivated on a large scale for the Northern markets.

What great results can be achieved by intelligent labor, skill and industry! Where these men are now bringing to bear the application of the best methods of thorough, intensive farming, making the earth, obedient to the call of man's irresistible energies, give generously of her fullness, was, twenty-five years ago, a stretch of land deemed almost worthless for the purposes of agriculture. Here and there a pleasant "summer house"—as the country residences of town citizens during the hot months were called—brightened the rather monotonous picture of this rural life, surrounded by their own belongings—the necessities of large households—but the farming was mainly confined to small crops of corn, with an occasional patch of cotton.

But working hands and no less busy brains have changed all this. Radiating from "Eutaw," the residence of Mr. Jas. M. Smith, which we shall dignify as the centre, a large area, dotted with neat, well-kept farms and peopled by the Smiths, Vaughns, Williams, McQueen, Collins, etc., forms one of the most pleasing and prosperous agricultural suburbs within reach of Fayetteville.

The remarkable results which have been achieved in this section since the war have brought with them some valuable lessons. They have proved that the sandhill lands have a high agricultural value, and that, with their capacity for withstanding drought, their frequent streams and the facility with which they can be worked, they can be carried to a high state of productiveness and fertility. Tireless industry, economy, the careful saving of all the material which might be utilized for fertilizing the soil, and that method of cultivation which demands all that can possibly be produced, have been the secret of the success of the farmers on the old Western Plank Road.

Contributors to the Steam Fire Engine.

The following is a partial list of the contributors to the steam fire engine. A few contributions have not yet been paid, which will be published hereafter.

A. B. Williams & Co., $150; F. W. Thornton, $150; W. A. Guthrie, $100; E. J. Lilly, $100; A. A. McKethan, Jr., $100; Cumberland County, $100; Fayetteville National Bank, $100; Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, $116.50; John M. Martin, $50; Rose & Leak, $50; R. M. Nimocks, $50; N. W. Ray, $50; Geo. Rosenthal, $50; B. E. Sedberry, $50; A. E. Rankin & Co., $50; E. L. Pemberton, $50; S. J. Hinsdale, $50; A. S. Huske & Co., $25; Geo. Brandt, $25; W. S. Prior, $25; W. N. Tillinghast, $25; McNeill & Co., $25; M. Faulk, $25; J. A. Pemberton, Jr., $25; Geo. A. Thomson, $25; J. C. Thomson, $25; J. Sam. Mauldsby, $25; A. Overbaugh & Son, $25; Jas. D. McNeill, $25; D. M. McDonald, $25; Charles Haigh, $25; D. H. Ray, $25; D. A. Ray, $25; B. W. Robinson's Estate, $25; McMillan Bros., $25; Thomas McDaniel, $25; T. S. Lutterloh, $25; E. T. McKethan, $25; John C. Haigh, Sr., $20; A. Garrason, $20; J. A. Pemberton, Sr., $20; W. S. Cook, $20; Dr. J. W. McNeill, $20; S. Brandt, $15; H. R. Horne, $15; H. McD. Robinson, $15; D. Rose, $12; Walter Watson, $10; J. M. Beasley, $10; M. E. Dye, $10; W. J. Boone & Co., $10; Wm. Jackson, $10; Dr. W. C. McDuffie, $10; A. H. Watson, $10; Dr. T. M. Hunter, $10; J. R. McNeill & Son, $10; W. H. Tomlinson, $10; R. M. Orrell, $10; J. B. Broadfoot, $10; R. S. Huske, $10; R. Burns, $10; S. Sheetz & Son, $10; J. C. McRae, $10; T. J. Green, $10; Ayer Bros., $10; W. J. McDonald, Sr., $10; John D. Brown, $10; Warren Prior, $10; T. H. Sutton, $10; Mrs. A. H. Costin, $10; J. W. Hollingsworth, $10; H. R. Novitzky, $5; Jas. Corbett, $5; J. E. Garrett, $5; M. Schlossberg, $5; Miss M. H. Smith, $5; Ed. C. Smith, $5; R. F. Peterson, $5; Lockamy & Rouse, $5; E. L. Clark, $5; R. T. Scanlin, $5; James Harris, $5; G. & R. Ingram, $5; S. A. Phillips, $5; Whitfield & Henderson, $5; Dr. J. A. Hodges, $5; J. A. McLauchlin, $5; Geo. A. Burns, $5; J. M. Byrd, $5; Phil. Holland, Jr., $5; C. L. Campbell, $5; C. L. Taylor, $5; Geo. M. Rose, $5; C. H. McLauchlin, $5; B. R. Taylor, $5; W. J. McDonald, Jr., $5; J. N. Smith & Co., 5.00; Mrs. L. Banks, 3.00; Dr. H. T. Ivey, 2.00; J. J. Ahearn, 2.00; J. H. Benton, 1.00; G. W. Lake, 1.00.

As will be seen, the list contains many generous donations, and, best of all, it is made up of contributions from every branch of trade and industry in the community.

The Masquerade Ball.

The snow which had fallen for a good portion of the day last Thursday gradually decreased late in the afternoon, and with the approach of evening the clouds dispersed and vouchsafed to the expectant participants in the masquerade ball a clear but intensely cold night for their entertainment.

Once within the walls of Williams Hall, however, those who had braved the keen assaults of a driving north wind and the perils of icy pavements were repaid by the contemplation of a scene of unusual novelty and interest.

Rich costumes, splendid toilettes, masques—original, hideous, allegorical and historical—intermingled with the crowds of pleased and amused spectators, thronged the spacious hall, and, gliding here and there in the quaint enactment of character scenes, formed kaleidoscopic pictures beneath the clusters of blazing chandeliers. While the number of those appearing in character was smaller than would have been the case with more auspicious weather, the costumes were very handsome, appropriate and well-selected, and some were unusually rich and beautiful. At 12 o'clock an agreeable interval was made in the pleasures of the dance for the more tangible if less æsthetic delights of a splendid collation served in tasteful style upon the immense stage, and comprising welcome abundance of substantial viands for the hungry man as well as tempting delicacies for the more fastidious.

The evening's entertainment was in every respect very enjoyable; Mr. Schlossberg's management was admirable throughout, and he has reason to feel well pleased at his efforts to furnish to our people a few hours of unalloyed and innocent pleasure.

The Pleasant "German" of Monday Night.

The close of Signor Belleza's engagement here was made the occasion last Monday evening of a delightful "German," which was largely attended not only by his pupils, but by others of the community, among whom we were glad to note many married people participating in the enjoyment of the evening.

Until about 11 o'clock the evening was devoted to the waltz, the quadrille, etc., after which the "German" was commenced and continued with unabated animation until 2 A. M., about twenty-five couples occupying the floor at a time. The toilettes of the ladies were very tasteful and beautiful, and rarely has an occasion of the kind been marked by so many attractions.

In a community which has always been able to boast of many graceful dancers among both sexes, it is no little compliment to Prof. Bellezza to say that he has accomplished much by his recent labors in this field. The native awkwardness which tangles the legs, paralyzes the arms and humps the shoulders of our young men has given way to ease and address in manner and carriage, and our beautiful young women—well, they are lovelier and more graceful than ever.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. W. M. Dodd, now located at Winston, is paying a visit to Fayetteville.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks is moving his large stock of groceries, &c., into his handsome new store on Hay street.

We were much pleased to shake hands the other day with Mr. R. B. Lutterloh, now in business in Georgia, and enjoying a short visit home.

Mr. Wilson, of Morganton, paid Fayetteville a visit a few days since, and elicited much admiration for his beautiful Indian costume at the masquerade ball.

Those who know whereof they speak declare that Easter comes later this year than on any previous year for 99 years, and that it will be 95 years before it comes as late again.

Mr. J. E. Garrett, publisher and job-printer, has removed from the Haigh building on Hay street to the Pemberton building on the same street, a little farther west.

We were glad to meet the other day Mr. David Novitzky, brother of our clever townsman, Mr. H. R. Novitzky; the former will remain here to engage in business, as will be seen from the announcement in our advertising columns.

Yesterday, at about 11 A. M., the alarm of fire was sounded, and the fire department was quickly on the move with the engine, but before they had gone a block up Hay street Marshal Byrd rode up with the information that the fire had been extinguished, it having started in the railroad shops.

St. Valentine's Day occurs on Sunday this year. This will afford to the valentine fiends, old and young, an opportunity to use both Saturday and Monday for their full purpose—and of course Capt. Smith, our popular postmaster, contemplates the prospect before him with emotions of intense delight.

The Independent Light Infantry will give us a nice bill of fare on Monday the 22nd, and we would advise our country friends, if it is good weather, to make a sort of holiday of it after being cooped up at home so long, and come to town. There will be parade, target practice, with presentation of prizes, and masquerade ball at night.

STATE NEWS.

Cotton Receipts.

From the Wilmington Star, 6th inst.

The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending yesterday were 1,082 bales; against 556 bales for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 526 bales.

The receipts for the crop year—from September 1st to February 6th—were 87,162 bales; against 89,522 bales for the corresponding period last year—a decrease of 2,360 bales.

A Tarheel From the Sandwich Islands.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

Yesterday a Mr. Upchurch was here on his way from Chatham county to his home in the Sandwich Islands. For seventeen years he has been a resident of the Islands and is loud in his praises of the climate and other features. The temperature never rises above 90 or falls below 70 degrees. Mr. Upchurch has since last October been on a visit to relatives in Chatham county.

The Electric Light.

From the Wilmington Star.

We understand that the necessary arrangements have been so far perfected that it may be confidently stated that the electric light will be in working order in Wilmington in about two weeks. The machinery and wires are all here now, and the company will begin to-morrow getting them up and in position. Our informant says that the company have already sixty lights in Raleigh, and have ordered another plant to supply the demand there.

An Immense Land Sale in Swain County.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 5, 1886.—The thermometer registered 2° below zero this morning at 7 o'clock. The ice is from four to six inches thick, and is being put up.

Yesterday was consummated the sale of 76,000 acres of land to Dr. C. Whittier, of California. The land lies in Swain county, near Charleston. It is one of the largest real estate transfers that has occurred in many years in this section. The consideration was $76,000. The town of Whittier is to be located on it. W. W. V.

Revenue Raids.

From the Chatham Record.

We mentioned last week that a party of revenue officers had made a raid through a portion of the county. They went afterwards into Moore, Montgomery and Randolph counties and captured altogether seven stills, about 5,000 gallons of beer and seven men. The stills were cut up, the beer was destroyed, and the men were put in jail, one in Moore county jail and six in Stanly county jail, they not being able to give bond for their appearance at court. Capt. James S. Battle commanded the raiders and Mr. Spence Taylor, of this county, was one of the party.

Pender Prisoners in Jail Charged with Obstructing Navigation.

Wilmington Star of 6th inst.

Charles Howe and William Howe, citizens of Pender county, were committed to jail in this city yesterday, to undergo imprisonment for twenty days, for obstructing Black river, and preventing the free navigation of that stream. They were arrested at the instance of Capt. J. D. Kerr, whose steamboat was prevented from ascending the river by a boom built by the Messrs. Howe, at Howe's Bluff, above Point Caswell. The parties were arraigned before two Justices of the Peace, George D. Larkins and E. A. Howe, Esqs., and after a hearing were sentenced each to twenty days' imprisonment and the costs of the court, for obstructing a navigable stream, in violation of Section 1,123 of the Laws of North Carolina, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars and imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

The Messrs. Howe claim that they were acting under a charter that was granted by the Legislature of 1876-77, and that they were only exercising their legal privileges.

GENERAL NEWS.

California Anti-Chinese State Convention.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 5, 1886.—The first Anti-Chinese State Convention met here yesterday. One hundred delegates, representing the Anti-Chinese leagues and Trade organizations, were present. A permanent organization was effected. The general sentiment among delegates was strongly against violence. Boycotting was favored as the quickest mode of accomplishing the desired end, and resolutions in accordance with these views were adopted. A resolution was also adopted demanding that Congress abrogate the Burlington treaty.

Severity of the Storm in South-west Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 4, 1886.—Snow has fallen since Wednesday noon and is twelve inches deep. All railroad communication is cut off. Reports from the south-western portion of the State indicate unparalleled snow storms and report the snow from two to three feet deep.

The Snow in Virginia.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Feb. 4, 1886.—Three inches more of snow fell last night. The pike across the mountain to West Virginia is so blockaded as to be impassable for at least a month. There is great suffering among stock. The mercury has fallen 26° since noon and is still going down.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1886.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 253, for Canada 34—total 287, against 289 last week and 329 the week previous. More than two-thirds of the whole number in the United States are furnished by the Southern, Western and Pacific States.

Dr. Armstrong Convicted.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 5, 1886.—Bishop Beckwith announced the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court in the Armstrong case this morning. The Court found Armstrong guilty of violating his ordination vows, in that he confessed drinking beer in a hotel and visiting houses of ill-fame. Although on a laudable mission it was not setting a good example to his flock. The penalty is not more than ten years' suspension, but the Bishop has not yet pronounced sentence.

Cotton Receipts at the Ports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1886.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since Sep. 1, 1885; Galveston, 602,257; New Orleans, 1,389,416; Mobile, 208,501; Savannah, 660,797; Charleston, 408,308; Wilmington, 85,572; Norfolk, 423,999; Baltimore, 46,078; New York, 53,601; Boston, 63,426; Newport News, 24,779; Philadelphia, 26,090; West Point, 171,096; Brunswick, 13,788; Port Royal, 8,060; Pensacola, 18,720; Indianola, 7,011. Total, 4,412,099.

The Great Snow in Kansas.

PARSONS, Kansas, Feb. 4, 1886.—The late fall of snow was much the heaviest ever known in this country. In Indian Territory it is said to be much heavier than here, having fallen there to the depth of two feet on a level. Passenger trains from the South have been badly delayed. Reports from western Kansas indicate great suffering of people and heavy losses of stock. Farmers in this vicinity have experienced considerable loss of stock, principally in hogs and sheep. The wagon roads are completely blockaded, rendering it almost impossible for country people to get to town.

A Great Industrial Enterprise.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 5, 1886.—E. H. Coates & Co., of Philadelphia, have determined to erect a 10,000 spindle yarn mill on the bank of the Augusta canal, and have closed a contract with the city for the water-power. The work will be commenced on the ground in a few weeks, and the machinery will be brought out as soon as the building is finished. The mill will employ 150 hands and will be in operation in six months. Coates & Co. were attracted to Augusta by the fine and cheap water-power and the cheap skilled labor. This will make the fifth yarn mill in this city. All of those now here have been doing well even during the depression in cotton goods.

A Fiendish Act—Six Railroad Hands Horribly Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 1886.—In East St. Louis last night six railroad hands went into their shanty to eat supper. They were gathered around a hot stove, when it exploded, and the men were enveloped in flames and horribly burned. An investigation showed that an enemy of some of the men had fastened the door so as to prevent egress, and had emptied a quantity of coal oil down the stove-pipe which led up through the roof of the shanty. The men were unable to get out, but the appearance of the flames and their cries brought assistance from the outside. The door was burst open and the men dragged out and rolled in the snow. The flesh peeled off their faces, arms and bodies in strips, and their sufferings are frightful. It is not known yet whether any will die, but all are in a critical condition.

The President and Cabinet Stand Fast Against Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1886.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretary Lamar, who is not in good health. The principal topic of discussion was the action of the House of Representatives yesterday in adopting Mr. Bland's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to his past and future policy on the silver question. The propriety and expediency of disclosing the future policy of the Administration upon this question was considered at length. It is understood that the conclusion reached was that the Secretary could best reply to that portion of the resolution by reference to the views expressed by the President in his message to Congress and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report on the subject, with an explanatory statement that their sentiments in regard to silver remain unchanged.

Adverse Report on Senate Resolutions—The Suit Against the Bell Telephone Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1886.—The Senate Committee on Rules at its meeting this morning ordered an adverse report on the resolutions offered by Senator Platt, requiring that Executive nominations shall be considered in open session; by Senator Hoar, requiring a yea and nay vote to be taken on all motions to adjourn over one day; and by Senator Morgan, providing for a daily recess from 2 to 2:30 P. M.

Solicitor General Goode, who has been specially designated to conduct the suit against the Bell Telephone Company, to test the validity of their patent, has secured the services of the following-named gentlemen, as special counsel, to assist in the prosecution of the suit: Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio; Grosvenor B. Lowry, of New York, who is a specialist in electric matters; Eppa Hunton and Jeff. Chandler, Washington, D. C.; C. S. Whatman, patent attorney, Washington. The suit will be filed as soon as the Solicitor General shall have an opportunity to consult with his assistants in regard to the bill, which is now in course of preparation at the Department of Justice. The place where the suit shall be instituted will not be decided upon until all of the papers in the case are ready. The Attorney General has positively declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. Judge Goode says the case will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, and with fairness to all parties concerned.

John Sherman's Silver Bill.

From the New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1886.—Senator Sherman's bill to amend the coinage act of Feb. 28, 1878, provides that the coinage of the silver dollar provided for by the first section of the act to which this is an amendment be discontinued from and after the passage of this act. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion in bars, not less than nine-tenths fine, at the market price thereof, not less than two million nor more than four million ounces troy per month, and to issue in payment therefor coin certificates of the United States in denominations of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes; and the bullion so purchased shall be retained in the Treasury for the security and for the payment of the same. The amount of such certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed the cost of the bullion purchased by such certificates. The certificates thus issued shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. The Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin said certificates on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums not less than $50.

Any holder of standard silver dollars, or gold coin of the United States, or gold bullion at its mint value, may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $10, and receive coin certificates therefor as hereinbefore provided. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand.

The Florida freeze destroyed $1,035,000 of oranges according to an estimate of the Jacksonville *Times*.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Rog Round,	11@12	Flint—good,	10@11
Sides,	12	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	14@15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	5
Sides,	6½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	13@16½	N. Carolina,	10@11
Shoulders,	6½	Western,	9@11
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Up country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	4@6	Harness, cntry,	30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	18@20	(10d basis),	3.00
Northern,	25@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	5@6
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	9@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00@3.25
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	90@1.00
EGGS,	12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7½
N. C. Family,	4.75	Granulated,	7½@9
West. Fam.,	6.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	50@65	SHUCKS,	40@50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn—new,	55@60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	75	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	60@65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.25		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½ cents, at which price it continued on Tuesday and yesterday, with the market quiet.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was steady yesterday at 36 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 60 cents for common to $2.50 for fine grades.

Crude Turpentine—Hard 80@$1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.70.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10, 1886.—Middling cotton closes steady at 8¼ cents. Spirits firm at 38½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MOST RELIABLE AGENT FOR DESTROYING and expelling worms from children and adults is Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, 25 cents a bottle. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The First Lady Gets It.

The publishers of *The Housekeeper*, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it one year free to the first lady who applies from any post-office in the United States where there is now no subscriber. Any lady can ascertain whether there are any subscribers to *The Housekeeper* by asking the postmaster, and if there are none write to the publisher, claiming the prize, sending the addresses of two or three ladies who are good housekeepers. The subscription price of *The Housekeeper* is $1.00 per year; and it is cheap at that price. Specimen copies Free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the firm of H. R. NOVITZKY has been changed to that of NOVITZKY & BRO.

feb 11-1t H. R. NOVITZKY.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16TH DAY of MARCH, 1886, (the 3rd day of Court), I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, one tract of land in Cumberland county, containing about sixty (60) acres and bounded as follows: Lying in Flea Hill township, about four miles from Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the river, and adjoining the lands of Thos. McDaniel, Autry, Talbert and others, to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against S. B. Talbert, issued under a judgment rendered upon part purchase money due for said land, and which has been levied on said land as the property of S. B. Talbert.

NEILL McQUEEN,
feb 11-4t Sheriff Cumberland County.

Land Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE made on the 4th day of August, 1884, to John M. Graham by Daniel E. Cameron and Margaret Cameron his wife, recorded in Book T, pages 211 and 212, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Harnett, State of North Carolina, to secure the payment of a certain note made on the 4th day of August, 1884, by the said Daniel E. Cameron, in the sum of $295, I will on the 1st Monday in March, 1886, sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Lillington, two contiguous tracts or parcels of land adjoining the lands of Flora Cameron, the lands of John W. Cameron, Neill McNeill and F. J. Swann, first tract containing 100 acres, deeded to Daniel E. Cameron by John W. Cameron. Said deed is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Harnett county, in book B, page 450. Second tract containing 100 acres, granted from the State of North Carolina to Daniel E. Cameron. Said grant is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Harnett county, in book Q, pages 10 and 12.

feb 11-4t JOHN M. GRAHAM.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following lands, viz: 133 acres joining Lutterloh, Kennedy and others—a valuable tract of good lowlands—a portion cleared and drained; 105 acres joining Carmichael, Townsend and others; 103 acres joining the above tract; 80 acres joining D. Ray and others. All in 71st Township.

D. SHAW.
February 2, 1886. feb 11 2t-pd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Fashions.

Although the midwinter holidays are but just passed, and we may yet be considered in the midst of winter, I have succeeded in obtaining the earliest new designs in both imported and domestic Dress Fabrics in such stuffs as are the first dresses put on when the weather begins to grow warmer, and also many novelties in goods that are to be worn in midsummer. Ladies who prepare their dresses in advance of each season may take advantage of this opportunity and supply themselves with a complete spring and summer outfit with the assurance that they are selecting from the first pick of the very latest COMING STYLES.

Mourning Goods.

I have just received a large invoice of Samuel Courtauld & Co.'s English Crapes for Veilings and Trimmings, Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth, Cach Long, Batiste Cloth, Dead Black Cashmeres, All Wool Bunting, All Wool Nun's Veiling and many other black goods, including CREPELINE—an entirely new fabric for summer wear.

White Goods.

In this department we show everything—and CHEAP.

Embroideries, Laces

We have more goods in this department, from one-eighth of an inch wide Edging up to one yard wide all-over Embroidery than were ever before displayed under one roof at retail.

Housekeeping Goods

If you are in need of anything in housekeeping or furnishing goods I have the largest and most varied assortment in the State, and in this department I would call your especial attention to our line of CURTAIN FABRICS—the prettiest and cheapest ever shown.

☞ It is not intended in this short space to give even the faintest idea of our immense stock. In fact, nothing but a personal visit to my really magnificent store would convince you of the quantity of beautiful goods we are daily receiving. You are all cordially invited to come and look through our building and examine our goods.

FRANK THORNTON.
feb 11-tf

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S NEW DRUG STORE.

PURE and GENUINE MEDICINES,
FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
Fine Perfumery, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
ALSO, ALL THE
Leading Patent Medicines of the Day.

PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully Compounded Day and Night.

feb 11-tf

Ziegler Bros'.

Celebrated fine hand made Shoes, with a noted and enviable reputation extending throughout every State and Territory in the United States, and sold only by the leading Dry Goods House in every City.

THERE ARE OTHER ZIEGLER'S makes of Shoes, (on a small scale), but do not get them confused, and when wishing to purchase a first-class Shoe, always call for the Shoe that established the reputation of the name—to-wit, "ZIEGLER BROS." There is not a pair of them for sale in Fayetteville except by the undersigned, as the Manufacturer's Sole Agent.

Look for the Brand "Ziegler Bros."

It is refreshing, even if tardy, to hear "a spade called a spade."

FRANK W. THORNTON.
jan 28 tf

North and South Carolina Branches

—OF THE—

VALLEY MUTUAL Life Association

OF VIRGINIA.

DR. CARTER BERKLEY,
ACTING MANAGER.

I have been appointed to take charge of the business of the Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia for this State. I want the assistance of 25 live agents to canvass the State.

This company was organized eight years ago by some of the leading business men of Virginia with the view of furnishing our people with good, sound insurance at the lowest possible cost. Its success has been unprecedented, certainly far exceeding any company ever organized in the South. Its liabilities, from its organization to this date, have been fully met. Its reserve fund of $108,000, securely invested, with an actual membership of about 8,000, aggregating $15,000,000 of insurance.

My office is No. 6 East Martin street, Raleigh, N. C. All communications will receive prompt attention.

CARTER BERKLEY,
feb 4-3t Acting Manager.

BURNED OUT!

But Ready for Business Again!

MY FRIENDS can find me opposite the Post-office. Roofing, Guttering, Roof Repairing and Painting done at short notice. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order, and all kinds of Stoves repaired as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

jan 27 tf A. E. BRAMBLE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

JUST RECEIVED.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF THE CELEBRATED

ONE, TWO AND FOUR HORSE

TENNESSEE WAGONS.

This make of wagons is the most popular and the best made offered. I have them also with

EXTRA WIDTH TIRE.

☞ Call and examine.

FERTILIZERS.

I am now receiving my spring stock of Fertilizers, which I offer at lowest market values.

jan 7-tf R. M. NIMOCKS.

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

A. OVERBAUGH, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE OF COMMERCIAL Agents and travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodations and good management. It stands among the first hotels of the State. Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the pleasure and comfort of its guests.

oct 29 tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

HENRY L. COOK,

Attorney at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞ May be found at the office of Thomas H. Sutton, Esq. jan 7-tf

COAL! COAL!

25 Tons of ANTHRACITE COAL on the yard at

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct.

Poor Humanity.

Wrinkled and gray, tattered and torn,
Battered and tossed by pitiless scorn,
Under the frost-bitten pauper sod
Bury him deep, and leave him to God.
Erect no stone above his breast:
His name's unknown—no matter the rest.

Rustle your satins, caress your down;
Kneel at your matins in snowy gown;
Turn to the new-born sun your face;
Remember this morning you gave no place
Beneath your roof to shelter his head:
You need not now—the old man's dead!
Hurry him home o'er the stony pave,
Tumble him into the pauper's grave.

Only a battered old hulk, whom strife
Had driven to death on the sea of life.
Ah, me! his sails were once as bright
As yours are now in the glad sun-light,
And the waters that laved his vessel's prow
With gold were crested as yours are now,
And the sunny skies before his eyes
Were filled with the bliss of paradise;
But his sails were rent and battered and torn
By the pitiless touch of human scorn.

The flowers that droop on your milk-white breast
Will give you no rest to-night—no rest—
No rest as you whirl in the giddy dance;
For a thorn as keen as the probe of a lance
Will pierce the conscience within your heart,
Bidding bliss, sweet joy and peace depart—
For those flowers sprang from the hand of God,
And sucked their sap from the self-same sod
That covers the man you turned away
From your roof and fireside shelter to-day.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The Man Who Held Three Pairs in a Game Out West.

From the Chicago Herald.

"That was a queer game of poker we had out in Iowa the other day," said the drummer, as he took some celluloid chips out of his pocket and put them in his grip-sack; "Sam Slocum, of Omaha, and two or three others of us were amusing ourselves with a little game of 'draw' as the train crept along through the snow-drifts. Pretty soon we stopped at a little station, and waited a long time for another train. While we were there I opened a big jack-pot for $10 and everybody stayed. After the draw I bet $10 more, and everybody dropped out but Sam. He got his hand on his chips as if he meant to 'see' me, when a man who had just come into the train called out: 'Here's a telegram for Samuel Slocum!'

"'All right,' says Sam, opening the envelope and looking at his message, while a smile came over his face; 'I was just going to call you, but now I will see your $10 and raise you the limit. I give you fair warning that I have a remarkable hand.'

"'I don't care how remarkable your hand is,' said I, 'it will cost you just $25 to see what I've got.'

"'I'm your man,' says Sam with a provoking chuckle, 'and I'll raise you another $20. I'd back this hand with my life.'

"'That's a nice bluff,' retorted I, 'but you've struck the wrong customer. I call you.'

"At this point I was so much excited that I threw down my hand, showing three kings and two aces.

"'That's a nice hand,' said Sam, looking it over with his exasperating chuckle, 'but it's no good. Gentlemen, I've just made one of the most remarkable draws on record. I held back an ace, drew four cards and now hold three pairs.'

"'Then you have six cards,' I exclaimed, 'and the pot is mine.'

"'Not so fast,' said Sam coolly; 'I have two pairs—of seven-spots—and this.'

"And here he handed us the telegram, grinning like a monkey. The dispatch read:

"'Twin boys to your wife this morning. All well.'

"Sam took the pot, but before the day was out I guess he had spent every dollar of it in honor of the third pair in that remarkable draw."

A Dearth of Aristocracy.

From the New York Times.

Traveler (to clerk in Georgia hotel)—Do you know if Col. Blood is in town?

Clerk—No, sir; he is not.

Traveler—Is Major Barrack?

Clerk—No, sir; he is away also.

Traveler—H-m. Well, do you know where I can find Judge Smith?

Clerk—I haven't seen the Judge for a week. The fact is, the prohibition movement is sweeping through town just now, and there is nobody left but plain misters.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Potato Custard.

Boil six common-sized potatoes very soft, peel them and pour one pint of buttermilk over them, and strain or force through a common meal sieve. Add half a pound of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda and one grated nutmeg. Beat three cupfuls of sugar with the yolks of six eggs, whip the whites to a stiff froth and mix all the ingredients together, stirring well; make a nice short crust for six custards, fill them and have six eggs beaten separately—half a cupful of sugar each to yolks and whites—and when the custards are nearly done put on each a layer of the sweetened yolks, then a top-dressing of the whites, and cook to a light straw color.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.

Put a teacupful of tapioca into a quart of cold water, and let it stand from three to five hours; put it into a stew-pan on a hot stove, and let it boil thoroughly for fifteen minutes, or until it looks perfectly clear; stir constantly, thinning it from time to time with boiling water, so that when done it will run from a spoon; then season well with salt, and add four teaspoonfuls of sugar. Half fill a glass dish in which the padding is to be served with coddled apples, sprinkling powdered cinnamon over the top; then pour over the tapioca while hot. Serve the pudding cold.

Mock Cream Pie.

Beat three eggs well, add to them three heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, beat them well together, then stir them into a pint and a half of boiling milk, add a little salt and sugar to taste, and flavor with extract of lemon. Stir while it is boiling, and when it is perfectly smooth it is done. Line pie-plates with puff paste and bake them in a quick oven. When done, fill them with the mock cream, strew powdered sugar over the top, and place them in the oven to brown.

Queen of Muffins.

Take one quart of milk, three-fourths of a cupful of yeast, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and flour enough to make a good batter—setting it to rise over night. In the morning beat three eggs very light, stir them into the batter, and bake in muffin rings for about twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Roast Duck.

Wash and dredge with flour. Make a bread dressing, stuff and sew up. Put into the oven and baste every five or ten minutes. Make a gravy of browned flour and water, and add the giblets, which have been chopped fine and stewed; season and add to the duck when roasted.

FARM TOPICS.

THE VALUE OF STABLE MANURE.

The Need of Absorbents for the Compost Heap.

Phillip Snyder, Vineland, N. J.

Stable manure excels all other fertilizers in this—that it is most nearly a complete manure, furnishing for all crops what they most commonly need. The farmer, then, who skillfully supervises this branch of his work is on the road to success. He will see a hundred chances for adding to his manure pile where his slovenly neighbor sees only one. Even if his absorbent materials possess little or no value in themselves, that does not discourage him—they are a convenience for conveying what is useful to the land. His manure cart is in the same category; so are his shovel and fork.

Some farmers find, or think they find, that swamp muck has not much fertilizing value; but when well-dried and made friable by a winter's frost it will certainly absorb great quantities of urinal matter or household slops, and by that means they can be inoffensively conveyed where wanted. It is safe to believe also, generally, that swamp muck has virtues of its own. It lightens a stiff soil; it holds the moisture that comes to a dry soil; it makes a sandy, porous soil heavier and darker; it warms a cold, backward soil by letting the sun's rays through it as black cloth does on snow and ice. It needs intelligent treatment, that is all. Even sand has its merits, though generally a more compact material is needed for the compost heap.

Weeds manipulated so that their seeds will not germinate are just as good as straw for the compost heap. Fermentation gives the quietus to seeds, and slops are exactly what is needed in a compost heap, which has too much fermentation in it, because they check the heat and also possess some fertilizing ingredients.

Muck in a pile of animal manure and strawy matter is also useful because it checks and tempers fire-fanging, and its own sourness and extra moisture are driven out by the heat. The exhaling odors which some farmers dread so much from a stable cellar are "fixed" by muck and other absorbents, and to much better advantage than rain or snow out-of-doors will do it. The fire-fanged heap is worthless—in fact, it is then in pretty much the condition of strawy manure spread broadcast and left to rot and moulder in the winds and rains of heaven. Something to absorb the heat is wanted in such a heap, for heat wasted is a most serious loss. It sends the fertilizing gases through the pile, and not out of it, and thus "fixes" them for the uses of vegetation.

Stock will not suffer in health over a manure cellar so treated by absorbents that its odors are kept in the pile. The animals suffer ten times more, exposed to sun, wind and storms in the barn-yard and pasture.

When the farmer devotes his attention to saving manure and preparing compost as carefully and as thoroughly as he does to his fencing, and when he ceases to depend on commercial fertilizers instead of utilizing the valuable material on his own premises, independence is close at hand.

The Head of the Household.

Don't lay up much for your children; you have worked for the money you have—let them work for theirs. Lay up money enough to enable you to pass your old age in comfort, without labor, but not enough to make your death desirable.

Pay your girls for their services. If Mary saves you $2 a week in servants' hire hand her over the money, not grudgingly, but as her right. No boy of spirit will stay on the farm and work for his father after he is 21 years old, for his board and a few clothes, and why should you ask it of your girl? She has too much pride to work in another's kitchen, so she submits to slavery at home. Pay her wages.

Divide with your wife; settle some property or money on her. You owe it to her as her right. What though she "never made a dollar in her life?" She has done, and was never paid for, thousands of days' work of work. Don't think "anything is good enough for the old woman," but that nothing is too good for your wife. She has been mother, nurse, housekeeper, seamstress, cook, washerwoman, for many years—and for what? A home and possibly the butter money.

Hold your land and your purse in your own hands while you live. You can divide with John and Mary if you wish, but keep plenty for yourself. It is yours, you earned it; and we are all familiar with the sad spectacle of the old man or woman who has "made over the property to the children," sitting in an unwelcome chimney corner, and looked upon as a burden where he or she should be a ruler.

The Durability of Posts.

The durability of fence posts is much influenced by circumstances. In some localities, where the soil is compact, a certain degree of moisture in it preventing the post from becoming very dry at one time of the year and water-soaked at another, the posts will last longer in the absence of under-draining. In other instances a drain under the line of the fence, provided it keeps the posts always dry, will cause them to last longer. The great requirement is to prevent alternations of drying and water-soaking.

Mr. Hoffman recently stated at a meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club that he had tried seasoned oak, and had found it no better for posts than green oak, the latter actually lasting longer. In the soil on which the experiment was made the green posts were evidently less affected by the alternations of dryness and moisture. Other members of the club reported similar experience.

Hog Cholera.

From the Tarboro Southerner.

Last year cholera raged among the hogs in this county, and thousands died. Nearly every remedy ever heard of was tried with little or no success. Last summer the pork raisers of Kansas suffered severely, and the disease was carefully studied. One of them resorted to "home treatment," as he called it, and he says that he succeeded in bringing every head of his drove out all right. He thus describes his mode of treatment:

As soon as the animals were taken sick I turned them out of the pens and began to drive them to warm up their blood. The first day I drove them three miles, and the second, two miles. They would vomit freely while being driven. After the second day they showed signs of improvement, which continued, and finally all the hogs recovered.

Mules for Profit.

From the North Carolina Farmer.

Too many mules are the product of old mares which are worth little or nothing in themselves, and of course their progeny cannot be first-rate. A good mule team is easily and cheaply grown, and is, when of working age, certainly salable at a better price than average horses that have cost more to rear. Nor does it pay any better to buy mules of poor stock for farm work.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Wales and Gladstone are now friends.

Chief Justice Waite is said to be contemplating a trip to Alaska.

Mr. Blaine frequently joins the boys who coast upon the Maine hillsides.

Wild turkeys are said to be more plentiful in Franklin county, Tennessee, than ever known before.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird says that the American fisheries realize a revenue of $100,000,000 annually.

About 5,500,000,000 oysters are obtained annually in North America—more than twice as many as in Europe.

There has been a fearful destruction of game birds in Virginia, thousands of pheasants, partridges and doves having perished from cold.

Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, recently slipped and fell upon an icy portion of the pavement near the Capitol and broke the thumb of his left hand.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt a few days ago gave to the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet her check for $1,000, to be devoted to the New York Mission for Deaf Mutes.

A new industry has sprung up at New Orleans. The heads of large tropical fish are dried, varnished, mounted, and sold for table and mantel ornaments.

Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, is said to be a perfect picture of an old monk as he sits on the bench, wearing a dark velvet skull cap.

The entire area of wooded country under the Forestry Department of British India is over 75,000 square miles—larger than all the New England States together.

The Prince of Wales now wears a black silk ribbon as a watch-guard, and about the first of next July the Anglo-maniac in this country will affect the same style.

Pierre Lorillard, whose retirement from the turf is announced, is alleged to have a project for enclosing as a game preserve an enormous private park in Rhode Island.

To the young Italian artist who is painting his portrait Pope Leo recently said: "Take another look at me! Am I not much younger than that? Mon Dieu! you must not make an old man of me."

The Duke of Athole has seventeen inferior titles, the Dukes of Argyll and Hamilton sixteen each, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Bute fifteen each and the Duke of Northumberland thirteen.

The richest men in Russia are two Swiss brothers named Noble. They bought up immense tracts of oil lands and now control, it is said, more petroleum than the Standard Oil Company. Their wealth has been estimated at $400,000,000.

Miss Alice Jordan, the young lady who recently joined the junior class at the Yale Law School, has withdrawn, owing to the announcement by the faculty that she would be ineligible for a degree after passing the required examination.

James Russell Lowell has declined the invitation to be the orator at the semi-centennial celebration of the town of Lowell, as he had made arrangements for a three months' visit to Europe and will be on his way before the date of the celebration.

Mrs. Langtry at a late London reception wore a tight-fitting black velvet coat, heavily trimmed with sables; it entirely covered her dress and was very well-shaped. Her hat was in the newest Parisian mode, high, with thick gold embroidery over the crown and pigeon's feathers placed at the back standing upright. The narrow brim was trimmed with brown fur.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Education of Indians.

The growth of the Indian schools at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., has been from eighty-pupils in 1879 to only six short of 500 at the present time. The Indians now in the school represent thirty-eight different tribes, and the ages of the students range from seven to twenty-four years. The Apaches have fifty representatives, the Sioux eighty-eight, the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes twenty-four each, the Omahas twenty-two and the Pueblos eighty-nine. The school at Hampton has about a hundred Indian pupils. Besides, there are many schools in the Indian country, conducted under governmental sanction. Who knows but that Lo may yet become a scholar and a gentleman?

Locomotives Sent to Other Countries.

From the Scientific American.

The United States is now sending abroad about $3,000,000 worth of locomotives per annum, the total value of those exported in the last fiscal year being $2,819,946. This, at an average of $10,000 each, represented about 282 engines. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, the number of engines shipped did not exceed 133, the estimated value being $1,455,717. Of the 282 locomotives exported from the United States in 1883-84, 65 went to the Argentine Republic, 49 to the United States of Colombia and Panama, 34 to Mexico, 32 to Brazil, 27 to the Dominion of Canada, 19 to Chili, 14 to Australia, 13 to Central America, 14 to Cuba, 6 to Spain, 3 to San Domingo, 3 to Sweden, 2 to Venezuela, and 1 to England.

A Great State.

From the Wilmington Star.

What a tremendous State Texas is! It has territory enough to make a half dozen North Carolinas. It contains 370,000 square miles. It has 46,000,000 acres of timber and 7,300 miles of railroad. Its crop capacities are simply marvelous. The estimate of its crop for 1885 has been made and put at 1,300,000 bales of cotton, 32,000,000 pounds of wool, 80,000,000 bushels of corn and 4,000,000 bushels of wheat. It has 282 varieties of grass, and grazes annually 12,000,000 head of cattle. Its population is now estimated at 2,500,000. In 1870 its wealth was placed at $150,000,000; in 1885, it is given at the enormous figures of $603,900,000. Each county has 20,000 acres for school purposes, and each university has 220,000 acres. The school fund has already $7,000,000 in money and securities.

Splendid Railroad Travel.

From the South.

The Atlantic Coast Line, the favorite line North and East, has made an increased effort this season to give Florida a more perfect railroad service than she has ever before enjoyed, not only for passengers, but for perishable freight, and doubtless hundreds of thousands of boxes of oranges will be transported over the line during the season. There will henceforth be not less than three through trains each way daily between Jacksonville and Jersey City. Elegant new Pullman cars, such as the six built to run between Jersey City and Atlanta, on the famous Richmond & Danville road, will be attached to each of these trains, and passengers will be able to go through from one point to another without change. On one of the trains only one night will be spent on the road, the train making the entire run in thirty-one hours.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAPE CURE.

Sal-Muscatelle
IN AMERICA
WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF AN EUROPEAN JOURNEY!

The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the grandest resolvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural promoter of

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Eminent physicians claim this achievement a new era in the allied science of medicine, as it furnishes the blood with its natural salines that are lost or eliminated every day.

Sal-Muscatelle
A POSITIVE, NATURAL

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product. It applies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it is the simplest and best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—fevers of all kinds; counteracts the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, biliousness, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your home and on your travels. It is a specific for the fagged, weary or worn-out.

Prepared by the
LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrappers only."

☞ Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1968, New York City.

Mention this paper.

—AGENT—
H. R. SUDDERTHY, Druggist,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 4 1y

Sale Under Execution.

North Carolina—Cumberland County,
SUPERIOR COURT—MARCH TERM, 1886.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Superior Court of Cumberland county, I will expose to sale by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, March 8, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit: One Engine and Boiler, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press, and all the machinery attached to said mills, and all the property of every description belonging to the Fayetteville Cotton Factory, levied on as the property of said Factory to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Robeson, Adm'r, and others, against said Factory. This sale will be made at the Factory, in the city of Fayetteville, and will be for cash.

This 8th day of February, 1886.

NEILL McQUEEN,
Sheriff Cumberland County.
feb 4-4t

Land for Sale.

225 ACRES OF LAND, BELONGING TO C. E. & H. G. HILL, ON WILMINGTON road, 5 miles from Fayetteville for division. Land sandy loam, clay subsoil, some swamp—good for fruits, corn, cotton and tobacco. Location healthy; abundance of fine water. Fences, tenant and outhouses good. Will be sold in two tracts of 100 or 125 acres each if desired. For terms apply to

H. G. HILL.
feb 4-1m

For Sale.

ONE DESIRABLE STEAM ENGINE,
25 horse-power, Erie City make, with
Grist and Saw Mill and Cotton Gin and Press Attached,

all situated at the lower bridge on Rockfish, on the Elizabeth road. This is one of the most desirable mill stands for a country business in the county, on a public highway and convenient for receiving saw-logs. The Engine, Mills, Machinery and Press are all new. I also offer the present site, with about

1,000 Acres of Splendid Timbered and Farming Land

together, or will sell separate. For sale at a bargain. Terms easy. Call on or address

PAUL NICHOLS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
jan 7-3t

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE
—AND—
MUSIC HOUSE!
The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a
Sewing Machine,
of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a
Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,
call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

J. R. McDONALD,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
ORDERS FOR SALES.

Address me or leave orders at A. H. Watson's, No. 56 south-west Jamb Market Square, or Hoctaday & Sons, Fayetteville, N. C. jan 14-1m

THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.
ALL KINDS OF
SEEDS AND PLANTS
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue for 1886, and prices of Field Seeds. Mailed FREE.
T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Seedsman, Richmond, Va.
Jan. 14 1m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THANKS.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS,

would tender his grateful appreciation to his patrons for their very efficient help in distributing Wares and Merchandise sent out to

HEADQUARTERS

BY MR. SANTA CLAUS,

And wishing Everyone a very, very

Happy New Year,

would state that he will lose no time in

REPLENISHING

His Sadly Depleted

STOCK.

And while his Christmas stock is entirely gone,

The More Substantial, Being the Basis of

HEADQUARTERS,

Provisions, Family Supplies,

Crockery, Glassware

Tin, Wood and Willow Ware,

With Hardware and Cutlery,

will be found fully up to the demand, and any missing link will be furnished by wire and rail, on very short notice.

I again thank my patrons for their liberality, and promise, for

1886,

My Untiring Zeal

To Meet Their Every Want and Give Them the Advantage of

18 Years' Experience

In selecting and buying goods.

Feeling that the quality and prices of my wares, with polite and efficient help, merited me the large increase in my sales, I shall continue to guard

THAT MUTUAL INTEREST,

and for any seeming neglect or delay most humbly beg pardon.

Calling attention to the area of this town and pressing demand for [orders delayed until last minute] immediate delivery of goods, I beg my patrons to give their orders the day before or as early in the morning as is

PRACTICABLE.

A Pressing Invitation is Extended

TO EVERYONE.

I do not propose to do all the business of this city, but most cheerfully will I show and price my goods, and as heretofore have

My Doors Swung

From early morn till shadows in the west grow deep.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS.

jan 7-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
PURE AND GENUINE
Medicines and Chemicals
PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,
SPICES, FINE PERFUMERY,
TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,
WINDOW VARNISHES, SOAPS,
OILS AND VARNISHES,
POTASH, STARCH, DYE STUFFS,
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We have just received a large lot of LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

Garden and Flower Seeds,
Always RELIABLE,
and are now ready to supply the demand with

Fertilizing Chemicals of all kinds.

☞ N. B. Very best selected Tobacco Seed furnished to Planters FREE.
jan 14-tf

CALL AND SEE THE

AURORA

WATCH,

WHICH HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY

1,500

WATCHMAKERS

TO BE

The Best Made

FOR THE MONEY,

AND FOR WHICH WE ARE

SOLE AGENTS

AT

Prior's Jewelry Store.

jan 21 tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

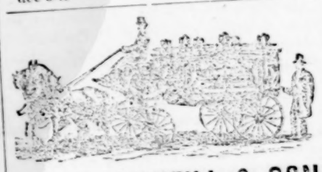
Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER,
Proprietor.
dec 3-tf



JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,
Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glass and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.
All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by
H. R. HORNE.
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible

Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY STONE

Send for Price List and Circulars.

MANUFACTURED BY
MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
J. B. STARR, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
dec 24-tf

CHARLES HAIGH

HAS REMOVED

to his new and commodious building between *His Old Stand and People's National Bank*

Where he has in store a full line of

Staple Groceries:

BACON,
LARD,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
SALT, MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS,

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
WOODEN-WARE,
LEATHER,
AXLES,
RIMS,

Agricultural Implements,

With additional store accommodations, a very complete assortment of everything in my branch of trade, I confidently ask for a continuance of the generous patronage which has favored me in the past.

CHARLES HAIGH.
Oct. 22

Cumberland House.

I AM NOW FULLY PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Am Nearer and More Convenient to the Depot than Any Hotel in Town.

All I ask is a trial, as I shall spare no effort to please.

D. H. BELL,
Proprietor.
October 1, 1885. 1-tf

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 13.
To take effect at 5:00 A. M., Nov. 23, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,	9:40 a. m.	11:50 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	12:06 m.	12:20 m.
Fayetteville,	2:15 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Sanford,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Ore Hill,	4:35 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
Liberty,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Greensboro,	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,		11:05 a. m.
Ore Hill,	1:20 p. m.	12:20 m.
Sanford,	2:50 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m. and Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:50 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26-tf

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the S., then State, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm, producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, possesses principles in the Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein the finest known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough and Consumption; and so reliable, any child is allowed to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum. For sale by all druggists.
Sept. 3, 1885. 1y